P & O
SCOTCH WHISKY.
10 YEARS' OLD.
The Only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION,
Rs. 2-12-0, PER BOTTLE.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,855—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1900. [TEN PAGES.]

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1900.
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th Feb.
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	3rd Mar.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	10th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	17th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	24th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	31st "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April,
* SHANNON	4362	J. Chellew	14th "
M. L. CHINA	7899	T. S. Angus	21st "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	28th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th May.
* SHANNON	4362	J. Chellew	12th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 14th February, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Mar. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st April. 1900.
* AMPHITRITE	C. Costi[illegible]	3,320	15th April. 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st May, 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st June 1900.

* Saloon fare to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 375.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th March, 1900.
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Morovich	6,044	7th April, 1900.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	15th May, 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	25th Feb. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 15th Feb. 1900.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
INDUS	6,300	Duchateau	15th March, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	12th April, 1900.
YARRA	4,255	X	10th May, 1900.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Durrande	7th June, 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,249 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 7th March, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to,

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 23rd February, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 20th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 22nd February, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 22nd March.

FOR POREBUNDER, SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND LAMOO.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on or about 3rd March.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 24th February.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents,
Bombay, 17th February, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	1st March.
" R. RUBATTINO	4,380	M. Saporiti	29th "
" SINGAPORE	3,685	E. Pizzarello	26th April.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets, 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,000
2nd "	325	500	525	550	600
3rd "	150	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on Application.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 24th February, 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of Interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Family employes, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied, CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English built half C. springs canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for a single or pair of horses.

One new English built C. under spring canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood and with patent foot brake.

One new English built stylish light VICTORIA, suitable for a single horse.

English built second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style near furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made TO ORDER.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

GYMKHANA KIT.
TREACHER AND CO.'S
GUARANTEED ENGLISH GOODS.

GOLF KIT.
CLUBS BY FORGAN AND AUCHTERLONIE.

CRICKET KIT.
BATS
By Ayres, Cobbert's All Cane, Frowd's Driver, Crawford's Pat Excelle.
DUKES AND AYRES BALLS.

FOOTBALL.
ASSOCIATION AND RUGBY.

LAWN TENNIS.
AYRES & SLAZENGER'S CELEBRATED GOODS.

BADMINTON RACQUETS
POLO.
DUMB BELLS & INDIAN CLUBS. SANDOW'S DEVELOPERS.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER,
83 AND 85 MEDOWS STREET.

FONDANTS, ALMOND PASTE SWEETS, CHOCOLATE CREAM, NOUGAT AND ALMONDS, PLUM AND MADEIRA CAKES, SMALL PASTRY, ITALIAN ICED PASTRY, CHEESE, CAKES, PETITS FOURS AND MACAROONS.

The above are manufactured daily on the premises BY EUROPEAN CONFECTIONERS.

ICES.
CREAM ICES, TWO KINDS DAILY SERVED WITH PASTRY OR WAFERS.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS.
BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES,

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.
HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS:
Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands.

TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA,

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

THE IMPORTANCE
of securing the utmost PURITY of the Water used in manufacturing
ÆRATED TABLE WATERS
cannot be over-estimated, and this detail receives the STRICTEST ATTENTION IN KEMP'S FACTORY.

KEMP'S
STANDARD ÆRATED WATERS
are prepared with the finest materials, and are second to none.

DELIVERED FREE IN BOMBAY, PACKED FREE FOR TRANSPORT.

KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY
FOR Rs. 3,000.
PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.

* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.

* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.

90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.

Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.

Lapsed policies revived without fine.

Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.

Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.

Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.

Immediate payment of Claims.

Non-forfeitable though Suicide.

Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.

* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

WATCHES.

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIMEKEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Cmpaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	55	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Compaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case	100	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case	115	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case	125	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

IMPORTANT TO CYCLISTS.

(The Triumph of the Creation is the Creation of the "Triumph")
Patronized by Royalty.

"THE RESILIENT TRIUMPH"

Has lately caused great commotion in the cycling world.

It is a Natural Spring Frame Bicycle of a register design.

The forks and frames of the RESILIENT, LADIES' AND GENTS', are so designed as to absorb the vibration before it reaches the rider, and at the same time to increase the strength of the frame by causing the strain to be distributed evenly over the entire machine. "Experts declare that the purpose of the "RESILIENT TRIUMPH" has been successfully accomplished, and as a natural sequence this type of machine is coming rapidly to the front as a first favourite."

British Journal of Commerce of July, 1899.

The attention of riders in the districts is specially drawn to the Resilient Triumph which is the most comfortable and easy-running bike on rough roads.

IMPORTANT.—The vibration-absorbing qualities of the Resilient "Triumph" will be apparent to anyone who after having subjected it to a fair trial returns to a rigid diamond frame, when the difference in comfort of the "Resilient Triumph" will be found to be enormous.

The speed qualities of this machine are proved by the fact that Mr. W. S. Yeoman, of the Silverdale C.C., mounted on a standard pattern Resilient Triumph beat the Lands End to London Unpaced Record, by 2hrs. 37mins, on October 3rd, 1898, covering the entire distance in 25 hrs. 58 mins.

For fully Illustrated Catalogues, apply to the Sole Agents :—

THE BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL CYCLE SUPPLY AGENCY.
Charni Road, Bombay, (Near Messrs. STEPHENS and SONS' Stables.)
(Orders are being registered to prevent disappointment.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN AID OF THE PAREL CONVENT.
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
at the
GAIETY THEATRE.
WEDNESDAY, 21st FEBRUARY, at 5 P.M.
under the Patronage of
HIS GRACE the Revd. Dr. THEODORE DALHOFF, S.J.

PROGRAMME.

Selection		St Mary's Band
Song	Love's Gift	Mr Nicholson
Trio	Tancredi	Misses Da Costa
Song	Selected	Mr Ben Defreece
Cornet Solo	I Puritani	Mr Da Silva
Song	The Holy City	Miss Whyte
Violin Solo	Selected	Madame Koenig
Recitation	The Blood Red Rose	Miss Kershaw
Song	Selected	Mr Ben Defreece

Accompanist, Mr Seymour Dove.
INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.
FARCE.
"ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS."
DRAMATIS PERSONNAES.
MISSES CREAGH, RUDDELL, COTTON and KERSHAW.
Messrs. HOOGWERF, MALONE and HURST.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

GRAND FANCY FETE
AND
CAFE CHANTANT,
IN AID OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FAMINE RELIEF FUND
ON THE OVAL,
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and probably FRIDAY, MARCH 7th, 8th and 9th.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.
Sir LAWRENCE JENKINS.
The LORD BISHOP of Bombay.
The Hon. Mr. NUGENT.
Genl. Sir ROBERT LOW.
Sir GEORGE COTTON.
Sir JAMSETJI JEEJEEBHOY Bart.
Sir COWASJI JEHANGHIR Bart.
The JUDGES of the High Court and a number of European and Native Ladies and Gentlemen.

GRAND CAFE CHANTANT.
AMATEUR THEATRICALS.
Grand Naval and Military Display under the direction of Col. GOVAN, Capt. GREET, R.N., and Major AITKEN.
Musical Ride by H. E. The Governor's Bodyguard.
GRAND MILITARY TATTOO.
CINEMATOGRAPH
kindly lent by GOVERDHANDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Esq:
MUTOSCOPES
kindly lent by the Bombay and Central India Mutoscope Co.
FLOWER AND SWEET STALL.
MUSICAL BICYCLE RIDE.
FANCY BAZAAR.
TABLEAUX VIVANTS.
FISH POND AND BRAN PIES.
Rontgen Rays and other Marvellous Electrical effects by Dr. Collis Barry.
SKITTLE ALLEY.
NATIVE THEATRE.
Wonderful Conjuring Tricks by Prof. NATHOO MANCHACHAND.
SHOOTING GALLERY.
The MONSTER PHONOGRAPH,
kindly lent by SHERIAR ASPANDIAR, Esq;
AUNT SALLY.

The proprietors of HARMSTON'S CIRCUS have generously promised to give a Performance every evening if THEY are still in Bombay.

The grounds will be lit by Electric Light.
Military Bands and Pipers.

The Committee are arranging for other Entertainments which will be announced later,

SEASON TICKETS to admit one person at all times, Rs. 5 Each.
To be had from the Hon. Secretaries
D. B. BINNING, High Court.
MARSHALL REID, Wallace and Co,
or from the Hon. Treasurer G. H. McCAUSLAND.
Grindlay Groom and Co.
to whom Contributions of money and articles should also be sent.

N. B.—Every Season Ticket you take means Rs. 5 to the Famine Fund whether you attend or not.

S. S. "HOWICK HALL" GENERAL AVERAGE.

NOTICE is hereby given that all UNCLAIMED DEPOSITS in connection with the above General Average not Claimed before 28th instant, will be REMITTED by the Undersigned to the owners of the Steamer. After that date payment will only be obtainable on Application to Messrs. CHAS. G. DUNN and Co., Liverpool. CONSIGNEES are therefore requested to PRESENT THEIR RECEIPTS to this office at once.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents,
S. S. "Howick Hall".

Bombay, 17th February, 1900.

S. S. "DEEPDALE,"
ARRIVED 17th FEBRUARY, 1900.

CONSIGNEES are requested to take delivery of their cargo from the Dock. Chapped or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of steamer's arrival or they will not be paid.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th February, 1900.

NOTICE.
BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY
INCLUDES TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

THE AGENT and CHIEF ENGINEER B. and N.-W. Ry., Gorakhoore, is prepared to receive Tenders up to the noon of 16th March, 1900, for the SUPPLY of CASTOR and AXLE OIL, from 1st April, 1900, to 31st April, 1901.

Form of Tender at Rs. 2 Each giving full particulars, can be obtained on Application to the Undersigned.

The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the Lowest or any Tender.

HARRY R. DICH,
Storekeeper, B. N.-W. Ry. Co.

Samastipur, 14th February, 1900.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

DAY LIGHT LOADING.
KODAK CAMERAS AND SPOOLS.

CAMERAS.

			Rs.	a.
POCKET KODAKS			24	0
FOLDING POCKET KODAKS			48	0
BULL'SEYE KODAKS		No. 2	40	0
Do.	do.	No. 4	60	0
* BULLET	do.	No. 4	72	0
CARTRIDGE	do.	No. 4	125	0
GLASSPLATE attachments for Cartridge Kodak No. 4			60	0

* Adapted for plates as well as films.

SPOOLS.

		Rs.	a.
For POCKET KODAK, 12 Exp.	Each	1	12
„ FOLDING POCKET 12 Exp.		2	8
„ BULL'SEYE or BULLET KODAK. No. 2		3	8
„ Do. do.	No. 4	5	4
„ CARTRIDGE KODAK.	No. 4	5	4

Developing and Printing undertaken.

J. NEUBERG,
1, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S
GRAND CIRCUS
AND ROYAL MENAGERIE OF PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS.
TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, TO-NIGHT.
Commencing at 9-15.
FIRST CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
FIRST CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
FIRST CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

It has always been our Endeavour to introduce to you the very latest and best novelties to be had for money. So far we think we have succeeded in satisfying the show-going public of Bombay and it is with much pride we now introduce a few more of our most recent importations.

NEW ARTISTES-NEW ACTS
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
GRAND HIGH-JUMPING CONTEST.
Open to All Ponies 14 hands and under, to take place at the Circus.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 23rd.
ENTRANCE FREE. Circus open for Practice by gaslight. Every Evening from 6 to 7 p. m.

NEXT FAMILY MATINEE,
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY, 21st.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO ALL PARTS TO MATINEES ONLY.
"Positively no Half-Price to Evening Performance."
BOX PLAN AT THE CIRCUS,
WHERE SEATS CAN BE RESERVED.
Boxes and Dress Circle Chairs.
ALSO ZENANA BOXES AND SEATS.
Open Daily from 10 to 1 o'clock, and from 4 to 6 p.m.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Boxes, 6 Chairs	Rs. 20	Second Platform Chairs	Rs. 2
Single Seat Boxes	„ 4	Stalls, Carpeted Seats	„ 1
Dress Circle, Platform Chairs	„ 3	Gallery, (Natives only)	As. 8

ROBERT LOVE, MANAGER.
COL. CHAS. B. HICKS, REPRESENTATIVE.
COL. CHAS. B. HICKS, REPRESENTATIVE.

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY.
OPENING OF BRANCH BOOKING AND PARCELS OFFICE at No. 30-1, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA CITY.

ON and from the 20th FEBRUARY, 1900, a BRANCH BOOKING OFFICE will be OPENED in the City of Calcutta, at No. 30-1, Dalhousie Square, for booking of

1. First and Second Class Passengers.
2. Servants of do.
3. Luggage of do.
4. Parcels upto 2 maunds in weight

on week days only (Government Gazetted holidays excepted.) TO all Stations on this and connected Railways VIA ARMENIANGHAT AND KOLA RIVERSIDE.

Parcels, not luggage, may be booked to this office FROM Stations on this and connected Railways VIA KOLA RIVERSIDE AND ARMENIANGHAT.

The charges from and to this Booking Office will be the same as from and to Armenianghat.

The Tickets issued from this office will be available on the date of issue and on the day following, but those issued on a Saturday will also be available for the Steamer on Monday.

Delivery of parcels will also be effected from this office at the residences of addressees in Calcutta bounded as follows if so desired:—

North, by Harrison Road.
South, by Lower Circular Road.
East, by Circular Road.
West, by the River Hooghly.

The charge for this purpose will be 2 annas per maund or part of a maund.

For further particulars, see this Railways's printed Notice.

A. E. P. GRAVES,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, 13, Garden Reach Road, Calcutta, 13th February, 1900.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of GANESH SHIVRAM NERURKER, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Deceased.

VISHNU TUKARAM NERURKAR, an uncle of the said Deceased, residing at Savantwadi, at present temporarily residing at Shantaram's Chawl, Mughbhat, outside the Fort in Bombay...Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 15th day of February, in the year of our Lord, One thousand and nine hundred and in the Sixty-third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

D. B. BINNING,
The 15th day of February, 1900.

Messrs. CHITNIS, MOTILAL & MALVI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of PREMABAI, widow of KUMBHAR PURTHA HEMA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Deceased.

KUMBHAR HURJI VAHALA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, the Surviving Executor named in the said Will.................Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 13th day of February, in the year of our Lord, One thousand and nine hundred, and in the Sixty-third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

D. B. BINNING,
The 13th day of February, 1900.

Messrs. DIKSHIT & DHANJISHA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£300,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

WANTED.

NOTICE.

WANTED by a YOUNG MAN (Church of England) aged 25, engagement as correspondence Clerk, Copyist, or Purser's Clerk, or Reader, or Travelling Agent in any Railways, Mills, Mercantile firms, Presses or in Navigation Companys. Good Linguist, 7 years Previous Experience, Highest Credentials, Excellent and fast handwriter and a good Christian, willing to travel to any part of India if passage be paid. Address "CROS E" Care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

SOUVENIR SILVER TEA SPOON of BOMBAY.—Momentos of the City of Bombay. The handle carries the Municipal Coat of Arms, cased in dozens, half dozens and quarter dozens, and can be had singly without cases.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

WANTED—Known that a PRIVATE ENTRANCE to the ZENANA BOXES and SEATS at HARMSTON'S CIRCUS has been arranged. Inspection invited from 10 to 1 and 4 to 6 P.M.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 Per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay

6 for Rs. 2-8. Washing Ties "for tying a Bow." Light Fancy Tints, Tartan Plaids, Bright Stripes, &c. A New Stock just to hand. ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

RAMBLER BICYCLE at Rs. 175. ENGLISH BICYCLES with Westwood Rims and Dunlop Tyres, at Rs. 125 Each.—THANAWALA CYCLE WORKS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

THANAWALA CYCLE WORKS of Kalbadevi Road, undertake repairs of Bicycles of all makers at Moderate Charges. Trial Solicited.

GREAT REDUCTION in our existing prices on all our Goods on account of settled exchange. Compare prices before buying elsewhere—SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Road.

HAY will be supplied in FULL-PRESSED BALES or LOOSE. Apply J. M. LOBO, Khandalla Hotel, Khandalla.

WANTED,—Anglo Indian and Eurasian LOAN and DEPOSIT SHARES. Reply "124" care of MIRZA HUSSAIN KHAN, Esqr., Solicitor, Hornby Road, Fort.

WANTED,—The services of an ENGINEER and 4 First Class UPPER SUBORDINATES P. W. D. State Qualifications, Age, Experience and salary required; also where last Employed. Apply Sharp with Testimonials to the DEWAN, Idar State.

WANTED.—The General Public to understand that the strictest privacy will be maintained to visitors to the ZENANA BOXES of HARMSTON'S CIRCUS. Inspection invited from 10 to 1 and 4 to 6 P.M.

ENGLISH Lady and Gentleman with one child, require Good Board and Residence. Apply "Central" care of this Office.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY to become a MEMBER of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS' Art Photographic Salon, Bombay, under their Amended Scheme of Membership for 1900. Particularly suitable for large families. THIS WILL SAVE 20 per cent. Full particulars on application to the MANAGER.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

FOR SALE.—Hay of Best Quality in three maunds, hand pressed bales delivery at Khandwa Railway Station at Rs. 1-4 Per maund. 2nd Quality, Re. 1 Per maund:—Apply to D. R. MASSALAVALA, Grass Contractor, Khandwa, C. P.

BROMIDE ENLARGEMENTS Rs. 10! only. The "Speciality" 11×8, Mounted 18×14, Likeness guaranteed. Superior finish. Send originals to DEL TUFO and Co., Mount Road, Madras.

RECEIVED French Lever Clocks 6 in. laid round, suitable for engine Rooms and Steamers, Rs. 15 each. Warranted for 5 years.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

£2,000,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1898 being the largest amount in the History of the Company. —Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

WANTED—The General Public to know that ZENANA BOXES and SEATS can be had at HARMSTON'S CIRCUS on Application from 10 to 1 and 4 to 6 P.M.

BOARD and RESIDENCE WANTED by English couple with two young children, board and residence in or near the Fort. Clean, airy rooms. State terms, moderate.—Address "J." Gazette Office, Bombay.

THE FAMILY MESSING.—No. 18, Sumsuddin Bungalow, Grant Road.—First Class MESSING in a respectable Parsee Family suited to all tastes, sent out by the month for Rs. 25.

HOT BREAKFAST, Tiffin, Dinner, Cold-drinks, Ices, Pastry, &c., available daily or made to order. Picnic and other large orders on favourable terms.

DAILY BAZAR SUPPLY of Meat, Vegetables, Fresh Fish, and all sorts of house-hold requisites undertaken and executed with despatch both for Bombay and the Mofussil. THE FAMILY MESSING, Sumsuddin's Bungalow, Grant Road.

EXTRACTS out of numerous Testimonials of Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills; Remedies for Malarial Fevers and Influenza. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy, Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand, Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops; BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in Fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its Testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co's Choleral are sold everywhere at Re. 1 Per Bottle or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at MATHERAN.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings Charing Cross, London.

ARRIVAL of NEW GOODS:—Cretonnes, Tapestries, Curtains, Table Cloths, Carpets and Linens in every variety and at all prices—JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3: to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT. High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestreas, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

CAMPHOR TAR.—A Combination of Camphor, Eucalyptus and Coal Tar. A powerful Disinfectant Deodoriser, and insect-Destroyer. 2 Ans. Pkt. Re. 1-4 Per doz.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (30) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including food per mensem	55
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied, &c.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.
SLATER'S OLD HOLLANDS.
BURKE'S OLD TOM AND DRY GINS.
BURKE'S * * * IRISH WHISKY.
BURKE'S SLOE GIN.
BURKE'S GUINNESS' STOUT.
BURKE'S BASS LIGHT BITTER ALE.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

MARTELLS *** BRANDY (Silver Label) at Rs. 52 Per Doz., is equal to many higher priced Liqueur Brandies.

AGENTS:
B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.
(Special Rates to Hospitals, Clubs and Messes.)

BEST ITALIAN
VERMOUTH BRANCA
AND
BITTERS BRANCA
FERNET-BRANCA OF FRATELLI BRANCA MILAN.
PURVEYORS TO THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.
The Only Ones Who Possess True and Genuine Process.
THE GREATEST HONOURS
AT THE CHIEF EXHIBITIONS.
Exact the Signature crosswise on the Label. } "FRATELLI BRANCA" & Co.
Beware of the innumerable counterfeits.

APPLY TO AGENTS:
CROFT MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.
SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE.
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW PICTURES.
FOR THE NEW CENTURY, 1900,
JUST TO HAND.

	Rs.	a.
Alpine Climber, An—26in. by 32in.—K. Dielitz and Winter Breath Cause Cold and Chill (landscape) J. Farquharson	21	0
Arched Grotto, Ceptri August Len 26 by 32	21	0
Art Wins Heart—26 by 32—Paul Thumann 26 by 32	21	0
At the Fountain—26 by 32—Sir F. Leightone, P. R. A. 26 by 32	21	0
Autumn Gold (landscape)—26 by 32—J. Farquharson, 26 by 32	21	0
Bride, The—Ed. Bisson 26 by 32	21	0
Champion, The (wild cattle from Chillingham) 26 by 32, Basil Bradley	...	...
Charity (allegorical) L. Knaus 26 by 32	...	...
Charles Dickens—26 by 32—Daniel Maclise, R.A.	...	...
Christ in Gethsemane—26 by 32—J. M. H. Hofmann	...	...
Cold Shoulder, The—26 by 32—(a Hunting incident) A. W. Strutt	...	...
Corner in the Marketplace, A—26 by 32—Sir E. J. Poynter, R.A.	...	...
Couple of the Oakley, A (hounds)—26 by 32—The Blinks	...	...
Cromwell at Dunbar—26 by 32—A. C. Gow	...	...
Cure for Gout, A—26 by 32—W. Dendy Sadler.	...	...
Dancing Girl, A—Alb Von Keller, 26 by 32	...	...
Dawn (allegorical) Frank Dicksee, 26 by 32	...	...
Dejeunor (Pups, Kittens, Dicklings and Chicks) W. H. Frood, 26 by 32	...	...
Desire of all Nations (The Wisemen doing homage to the Infant Christ	...	...
Divider Affections—Arthur J. Elslay, 26 by 32	...	...
Diadumena—Sir Ed. J. Poynter, R.A. 26 by 32	...	...
Door of the Fold, The (Sacred subject) 26 by 32 Sybil C. Parker	...	...
Elaine—J. M. Strudwick, 26 by 32	...	...
Empty Chair, The (a stag hound)—26 by 32—Briton Rivers	...	...
Faraglioni near Capri, The—26 by 32—August Len	...	...
First Awekening of Eve, The—26 by 32—Val C. Princep	...	...
Floreal—26 by 32—E. 26 by 32, Bisson	...	...
Flowery May—26 by 32, L. Alma Tadema	...	...
Foretaste of Summer, 26 by 32, L. C. Nightingale	...	...
Four Seasons, The—26 by 32, Unknown	...	...
Getting it Hot: (companion to the "cold shoulder") 26 by 32, A. W. Strutt	...	...
"Gin a Body, Kiss a Body" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	...	...
Girl of the Period (lady with gun with a shooting party) 26 by 32, Heywood Hardy	...	...
Golden Autumn (landscape) 26 by 32, Douglas Adams	...	...
Golden Eve, A (companion to, above) 26 by 32, B. W. Leador	...	...
Goodmorning, Mother Dear—26 by 32, E. Munser	...	...
Goodbye—26 by 32, Arthur J. Usley	...	...
Greek Slave—26 by 32 M. Nonsrenbench	...	...
ard Pressed—26 by 32 (other with hounds in pursuit) A. Wardle	21	0
Hark to Towler (Hunting scene)—26 by 32, Companion to "Now Ride Lads"—Thos. Blinks	21	0
Heavy Load, A, 26 by 32, Forgan	21	0
"Hush" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	21	0
For the Wine Seller—26 by 32, E. Grutzner	21	0
Iris, 26 by 32, W. A. Breakspeare	21	0
Our Village (a Hunting Morning) 30 by 40, Carter Read)	21	0

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
D. B. DINSHAW & Co.,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—
STANLEY OAKES,
12-2 Government Place, Calcutta.
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR
THE SILICATE PAINT CO., LD.,
CHARLTON.
Prices and Particulars on application
SUSPENSION BRIDGES.
Light Steel Rope Suspension Bridges up to 300ft span by 10ft. wide. A Speciality.

Sole Agents for the India-Rubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works Co., Ld., Silvertown.

DYNAMOS, CABLES, LAMPS, AND ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER PLANT.

Estimates given for Electric Light and Power Installations.

AGENTS FOR
THE NEWELLITE GLASS TILE CO.,
Stocks of White and Coloured Tiles kept.
JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the follows:—

Household furniture, such as tables, chairs, sofas, easy chairs, writing, dressing, and washhand tables, book and hat stands, cupboard, mahogany square piano, large size English ice box with refrigerator.

1 D.-D. 500 express rifle by Adams and Co., London, in case, complete.

1 S.-B. 4 bore dug gun by Army and Navy Stores.

A number of law books belonging to a Solicitor.

One small real ivory bust of Gopalrao Myral of Baroda.

Important to Doctors, about 100 dozen homoeopathic medicine.

AT 2. P.M.

A number of new and second-hand pneumatic bicycles by different makers.

1 second-hand light victoria, with lamps.
1 serviceable office shigram.
1 strong-built light pony-cart.
1 glass front double-seated brougham.
1 Polo saddle and bridle.
And any other carriages and horses, which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LARGE GARDEN.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 7 a.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, opposite "Petit Hall," a very large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of palms, roses, adeantum, orchids, ferns, lilies, violets, asters, geraniums, crotons, aralia, begonias, alocaceæ, asparagus, Poorana volubilis, sweet lime, duranta canna, cycus, tube rose, etc., the property of C. W. FRESE, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the plants are on view.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF REMAINING VALUABLE JEWELLERY, GOLD, SILVER AND NICKEL WATCHES CLOCKS, PLATEWARE, AND LARGE IRON SAFE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 20th instant, and the following days at 1 p.m., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the Esplanade Road, Fort, next to Messrs. Ditmar and Co.'s lamp depot, the remaining valuable and large stock-in-trade of Messers J. Peterson and Co. (Agents to Messrs. Favre, Lueba and Co.), consisting of Jewellery, ladies' and gent's new gold, silver, and nickel watches of various descriptions, wall clocks, majolica wall clocks, best platedwere, suitable for presents, watchmaker's tools, watch materials, pebble spectacles, glasses and spare glasses of binoculars, large size London fire resisting iron safe, table safe, &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE PYDHOWNI ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Messrs. Pandurang Krishnaji and Guzanand Pandurang, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 8th day of November, 1893, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part.

All that piece of land of the quit and ground rent tenure, admeasuring 225 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Collector's new No. 7529, and new Survey No. 1278, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Ward B, No. 958, and Street Nos. 2331 and 33, all which premises are situate at and on the south side of Pydhowni Road in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on the north, by Pydowni Road aforesaid, on the south, by the property of Hajee Mahomed Hajee Joosub, on the east, by the Kolsa Street, and on the west, by the property of Balcrishna Moroba, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the Undersigned.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTERS.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES IN HUMMUM STREET, FORT, AND AT MAZAGON.

Under instructions from Mr. Burjorjee Cowasjee Cooper, the sole surviving Executor of the last will of the late Mr. Nowrojee Ruttonjee Cooper, and in pursuance of directions contained in the said will regarding the division of the properties, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, sell by Public Auction, on the respective premises, on the dates hereunder mentioned, the following valuable landed properties, viz.:—

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of February, 1900, at 4 p.m.

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house thereon, built and standing, situate within the Fort walls of Bombay, in Hummum Street, admeasuring about 983 square yards, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east, by Mr. Francis Leggets' Bakery, on or towards the west, by the house of Dadabhoy Cowasji's sons, on or towards the north, by the houses of the said Dadabhoy Cowasjee's sons, and that of one Dorabji Ruttonji Dalal, and on or towards the south, by Hummum Street aforesaid, and now occupied by Duke and Son's Soda-water Factory and Hindustan Spinning Mills Offices, etc.

On THURSDAY, the 1st day of March, 1900, at 3 p.m.

Lot No. 2.

Firstly,—All that piece or parcel of ground with five bungalows, stables, out-houses, and well standing thereon, situate at Mazagon, containing in the whole 22,773 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east, by Fourth Moojawar Pakady Road, on the west, partly by the Nawabs Tank and partly by Chima Ramaji Street, on the north, partly by a tank, partly by the Nawab's Tank Road, partly by the fire temple of the late Nanabhoy Jamsetjee Guzder, and partly by the properties of Rustomjee Parack Nanawalla and the late Narayen Daboolker, respectively, and on the south, partly by the Portuguese Church of Senhora De Gloria, partly by the property of the said Nowrojee Ruttonjee Cooper, and partly by Church Street, and which said five bungalows and two stables are assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under Nos. 46-48, 1,11,2, and 8, respectively, and are in the respective occupation of Mr. Maidment, Mr. Cowasjee Dadabhoy Banajee, Mr. H. F. Soares, Mr. V. Soares, and Mr. Pereira, and which said piece of ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue of Bombay, in the name of the said Nanabhoy Jamsetjee, under old No. 87, and is situate in the registration Sub-district of Mandvi, in the Island of Bombay.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of ground situate on the north side of Church Street, Mazagon, and fronting thereto in the Sub-district of Mandvi, in the Island of Bombay, and which said piece of ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue of Bombay, in the name of Nanabhoy Jamsetjee, under old Nos. 234 and 332, and admeasuring 141 6-9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east, by the premises hereinafter described, on or towards the west, by a lane or passage of about three feet and the house of P. A. Vaz, formerly the house of Mathews De Souza, the half of which said passage belongs to this premises and the other half belongs to the said P. A. Vaz, on or towards the north, by the said premises belonging to the said Nowrojee Ruttonjee Cooper, and on or towards the south, by Church Street.

On the SAME DAY, at 4 p.m.

Lot No. 3.

All the messuage, tenement, or upper-roomed dwelling-house, with the garden adjoining thereto, and admeasuring about 88.89 square yards of ground, late the property of Rozario de Quadros deceased, situate lying and being without the town walls of Bombay, in the registration Sub-district of Mazagon, bounded on the east, partly by the property of Merwanjee Hormasjee Dubash and partly by Messrs. Nicol and Co.'s Dockyard, on the west, by Moozaver Pacady, Fourth Row, on the north, by the property of Mr. J. J. De Souza, and on the south, partly by the property of the late Narayen Wassoodev, deceased, and partly by Moozaver Pacady, Third Lane, which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Mr. P. Mullen and are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 372, 37½, 369, and 368, and by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 15, and 17.

On the SAME DAY, at 5 p.m.

Lot No. 4.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dewelling-house, standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Mazagon, in the Registration Sub-district of Mandvi, and containing by admeasurement 800 square yards, and bounded as follows:—On the north, by a public passage, on the south, by Nowland Street, on the east, by the property of Mr. M. D. Quadros, and on the west, by Laurence De Lima Street, and which was formerly and is now in the occupation of Mr. H. Saibbold, and is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 203, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 23.

On FRIDAY, the 2nd Day of March, 1900, at 4 p.m.

Lot No. 5.

All that piece or parcel of ground, with the two messuages, tenements, and out-buildings thereon erected, situated at Mount Road, Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, in the Sub-district of Mazagon, containing by recent admeasurement 8,538 square yards, be the same little, more or less, and bounded as follows:—On the north, partly by a road and partly by property belonging to the late Manockjee Limjee, on the south, by the property belonging to Dhunjibhoy Framjee, on the east, by Mount Road aforesaid, and on the west, by the property belonging to Hajee Hoosein, and which said premises are now occupied, respectively, by Mr. W. Laythorpe and Mr. J. Joseph, and are Assessed in the books of the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 23 and 24-25, respectively.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 19th February, 1900.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of landed property at Parel, advertised to take place to-day on account and risk of the mortgagor, Haji Ali Sulleman, is postponed until further notice.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, close to Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell's Bungalow, the very valuable and handsome latest designed household furniture, made by John Robert, Dewjee Canjee and others, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware by Walker and Hall, and Rodgers, Hinks kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, Japanese flower vases, maggolica table ornaments, Parisian busts, English large ice-box, one solid mahogany entire iron frame cottage, piano by S. Rose and Co., expressly built for the Indian climate, one English-built nearly new norraco lined light victoria, Arab horse, with set of harness, etc., etc., the property of GOLL, Esq., The bungalow was furnished only 3 months ago and therefore the furniture is nearly new.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Sirdar's "Palace" Apollo Street; the office and bank furniture of the Imperial Bank of Persia, consisting of large neat elegantly made teakwood counters, book cases, cupboards, chairs, writing tables, pigeon holes, &c., by "John Roberts" voucher and deed boxes, hanging punkhas, screens, clocks, weighing scales with weights, paper scale, large copying presses with tables a lot of English blank new cash and ledger books, veranda benches, &c., &c.

The above is now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 23rd inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, opposite the Share Bazar (where the kit has been removed for sale), the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood inlaid, plain and carved French-polished household furniture of the latest design, made to order, also Japanese furnitures, rich glass and crockerey ware-best platedware, handsome China, Japanese and majolica flower vases and table ornaments, rich table and hanging kerosine lamps, also gas hanging lamp with incandiscent burners, one very handsome English-made marble clock, musical boxes, one sweet-toned Mahogany square piano in good order by Schiedmayer and Sechne, one large size copying press very handsome large size Japanese jars, etc., the property of a gentleman.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 45, Walkeshwar Road, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French polished household furniture of the latest design, made to order, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, rich oil-paintings, oleographs and pictures, handsome China and Japanese vases, majolica and satsuma table ornaments, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, one sweet-toned mahogany cottage piano by John Broadwood and Sons, one very handsome strong-built C. spring victoria, one strong bay Australian horse, 15-1 high, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of JAMES FRASER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABL MEDICAL STORE.

Under instruction from the medical storekeeper to Government, Bombay Command, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Government Medical Store Bellasis Road, Byculla, on Monday, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m. A lot of unserviceable medical stores.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 19th February, 1900.

INSURANCES

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1897.
£ 13,558,989 Stg.
LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED	Rs. 10,50,00,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS	Rs. 1,87,50,000

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable a Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	[illegible] 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	[illegible] 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

SARDAR OOMER JUMALL VUYANI.
BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE.
ARAB and PERSIAN-CHARGERS, HUNTERS POLO RACERS AND OTHERS,
ON COMMISSION SALE.
CARRIAGES AND HORSES FOR SALE AND ON HIRE.
1st Class English Carriages with single and Double Horses on hire; day, month and year.
SHOW ROOM, LOCKSLEY HALL,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.
Purchasers should apply to the MANAGER.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

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NOTICES.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana, will be held in the PAVILION, on MONDAY, the 19th February, 1900, at 6 P.M.

J. A. JEFFREY,
M. F. REED,
Joint Honorary, Secretaries.

MY INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY in the Firm of Messrs. DAVID SASSOON and Co., CEASE from THIS DATE.

FLORA SOLOMON DAVID SASSOON.
February 16th, 1900.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

SUBSCRIBERS are requested to pay in their SUBSCRIPTIONS to the BANK OF BOMBAY or send them to the Honorary Secretary, Mr. N. S. GLAZEBROOK, No 53, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

NOEICE is hereby given that SERVANTS of VISITORS proceeding to MAHABLESHWAR or PANCHGANI, require to be provided with certificates in form B.

2. All servants are required to attend the Mahableshwar Civil Hospital, or the Dispensary at Panchgani, for Medical Inspection every morning between the hours of 7 and 9 A.M., for ten days after arrival.

3. Families of servants will be detained under observation for a period of ten days at Dhandegher or Machutra Camp.

4. Forms of certificates are obtainable from the Deputy Commissioner of plague operations, Bombay or from the Cantonment Magistrate or Chief Plague Authority, Poona City, or from the Superintendent Mahableshwar.

5. Those intending to visit Panchgni or Mahableswar, should communicate with the Superintendent at least seven days in advance, except in cases of sudden emergency, when the Superintendent suihod be communicated with by telegram.

6. The attention of Heads of offices is invited to Government Resolutions General Department, Nos 4492-P, dated 17th July, and 8616-P, dated 20th December 1899, with reference to Government servents proceeding to Mahableshwar or Panchgani on duty.

D. C. DAVIDSON, Lt.-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Chief Plague Authority, Mahableswar and Panchgani.
Mahableshwar, February 5, 1900.

NOTICE.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES.

IT is hereby notified that MOWLANA HYABE MOWLANA MALAK BADRUDIN GULAM HUSEIN, son of MYA KHAN of Nagpur, has contracted TO SELL the immoveable properties below described to MAHOMED ALLI NURBHAI, LUKMANJI NURBHAI and ABDULALI NURBHAI. All persons having any claim upon the said properties or any of them or any part or parts thereof by way of purchase, mortgage, gift, lease, lien, inheritance or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office No. 28, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof. Otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims which shall be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari vacant land or ground, containing by admeasurement 135 5-9 square yards being the portion of the Fazendari vacant land, containing by admeasurement 257 5-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Fazendari under No. 10 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 205, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the Western side of Ripon Road or otherwise called ground in the centre of the old Race Course in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment, under Ward No. 3881 (3) and Street No. 68 (b), and bounded as follows:—On the East, by the Ripon Road or otherwise called ground in the centre of the old Race Course aforesaid, on the West, by the vacant ground of Kamati Rans, on the North, by the Mahomadi Baug, and on the South, by the vacent ground of Orah Mulla Khanbhoy, Mulla Abdul Koor with the appurtenances to the same premises belonging.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the message, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Ripon Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement, two hundred and eighty two square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towords the East the property of Amersi-Cutchra, on or towards the West, formerly by the property of Bhimji Girdhar, but now of Morarji, on or towards the North, by a public passage opening upon the said Ripon Road, and on towards the South, by a passage, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes, under ward No 3877 (4) and street No, 64 (c) and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Vendor and are particularly delineated on the place annexed to the Indenture of conveyanee, dated the 7th November, 1896, and surrounded by a border with the appurtenance to the same premises belonging.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground to-gether with the message, tenenment or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being in Moozamar Pakhdy third Street, on the West side thereof at Mazagaon without the fort of Bombay, and in the Registration District and sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 128 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property lately belonging to Hormusji Dubash, and a lane, on or towards the South by the property of Domingo F Simans, on or towards the East, by a public lane and the British India Steam Navigation, Company, Dockyard, and on or towards the West, by the said Moozamar Pakhady Third Street, which said premises are registered by the Collector of Land revenue, under old No. 367, New No. 11643, Old Survey No. 400, and New Survey No. 3257, and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under No. 2, with the appurtenances to the same premises belonging.—Dated this 9th day of February 1900.

MAGANLAL AND JEHANGIR,
Solicitors for the Purchaser.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club,

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 26m. Sun sets, 6h. 2m. High water 1-36m., 2-2a. Low water, 7-38m., 7-35a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana, Half-yearly General Meeting, 6 p.m.
Annual Meeting, Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association.
Bombay Cyclists' Union Carnival, in aid of the Transvaal War Fund, 9 p.m.
Temperance Address, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 5-30 p.m.
Harmston's Circus, 9-15 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Japan, per extra s.s. Madeline, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., to-morrow.

MR. JOSEPH MALINS IN BOMBAY.—County Councillor Joseph Malins, International Chief of the Good Templar Order, will give in the Framji Cowasji Institute, this evening, at 5-30 p.m., the first of a series of addresses on "Temperance all the World Over." Sir Bhalchandra Krishna will preside. All are cordially invited.

KNOCKED HIS FOOT AGAINST A STONE.—An inquiry was held on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on the body of Gunga Charan, a purdesee sweet-meat hawker, aged about twenty-four years. The deceased resided in a Jain Temple, at Pydhownee. About eight days ago he was walking along the Road at Byculla, when he accidentally knocked his left foot against a stone and received a wound on the great toe. Gunga did not care much for the injury, which was healed up in a few days, and he continued to go about hawking sweets. On Thursday, his jaws became locked and he was unable to swallow any food. His friends removed him to the J. J. Hospital, where the tetanic spasms increased in severity and he died on Friday. The jury returned a verdict of death from tetanus, following the injury accidentally received.

BURNT IN A MILL FIRE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Bhicca Rama, a mill-hand, aged about 35 years. The deceased worked in the HongKong Mill and resided at Ghorupdeo Road. On the afternoon of the 13th instant, Bhicca was at an opener, feeding it with cotton. Suddenly the cotton in the machine caught fire and spread to the heap of cotton on which deceased was standing. In attempting to stop his machine hurriedly, he slipped and fell down on the burning cotton. A number of operatives immediately went up and dragged the deceased out, but not before he had been extensively burnt all over his body. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where the burns were dressed, and he was detained under treatment. He never recovered and died on Saturday morning. A verdict of death from burns was returned by the jury.

SUICIDE OR ACCIDENT.—On the arrival of the up Callian local train, at the Musjid Bunder station, of the G. I. P. Railway, on Friday night, the driver informed the police that he noticed the dead body of a man lying between the rails of the down line, near the Chinch Bunder Overbridge. A policeman and a porter proceeded to the spot and removed the body to one side. There was a large wound on the forehead and the right hand and both the legs were crushed. The body was dressed in a coat, pyran and dhotur, while a cap and a red turban were lying near it. The deceased appeared to be a Ghatee of about fifty or fifty-five years of age. Information was circulated, but no one came forward to identify the body. Mr. Allen F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, when the jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from injuries received by his having been run over by a railway train, near the Chinch Bunder Overbridge, but whether it was an accident or whether he committed suicide, there was no evidence to show.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.—Full houses greeted the Bombay favourites at both the matinee and evening performance, last Saturday. The manager, Mr. R. Love, during the performance announced the relief of Kimberly to which welcome news three cheers were given for Lord Roberts and the Band played the National Anthem amid deafening cheers. To-night, the company give their first change of programme and several new faces appear. Mdlle. Adrienne Ancion, the famous queen of the air, in her daring and sensational aerial trapeze; Ajax, the marvel, appears in his great crocodile act; The Eldrona Brothers give a novelty appearing in their grand act "Zampiler-ostation," in mid-air; Little Nellie Love makes her debut as an aerial performer, and among others are the famous Lucifers; the Japanese Ladder-act; the Alton Brothers and the equestrian spectacle "La Follie." Mr. George Harmston will be on hand with his Arabian, who will present an act of Equine Heraes, past and present. The Stewart Brothers, a grand musical act, and the funny clowns and Angoust will appear in new comicalities. The next grand matinee takes place on Wednesday.

AN INHUMAN SISTER.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday morning, Marsian, a woman, aged about twenty-four years, was charged with causing grevous hurt to her younger sister, named Velangini, by branding her with a heated iron ladle. Both the sisters resided at Colaba. It was alleged that Velangini was in the habit of pilfering petty articles from the house. On Friday accused went out and on her return she discovered that some of the jaggree and cocoanut were stolen from the house. She suspected Velangini of theft and taxed her, but the latter denied all knowledge about it. Marsian thereupon heated an iron ladle and branded Velangini on some parts of her body. The accused in her statement before the magistrate said, that though complainant was only eleven years of age, she was an accomplished thief. She stole articles from a Buniah's shop and stole eatables that were in the house. Several times she had been punished for thefts, but she had not given up that habit. Because she would not admit the theft, a firebrand was taken out of the fire-place and applied to her as a sort of punishment. The magistrate, in convicting the accused said that even admitting the misconducts of Velangini, as alleged, accused's maltreatment of her was simply brutal. The girl was badly branded on several parts of the body, and a brand on her face was such an ugly one as was likely to cause permanent disfigurement. As an exemplary punishment was necessary, she was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 19th February, 1900.

The Squadron will parade at Church Gate Station on Tuesday the 20th inst., at 6-45 a.m. Dress—Marching Order.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 19th February, 1900.

1. The Drills, &c., for the week will be as follows:—
(1) Byculla School:—At 4-30 p.m., on Monday and Thursday.
(2) St Mary's College:—At 4-15 p.m., to-morrow (Tuesday).
(3) Cathedral High School:—At 3-45 p.m. to-morrow (Tuesday and Thursday.
(4) Byculla Scottish School:—At 3-30 p.m., on Wednesday.
(5) John Connon School:—At 3-30 p.m., on Friday.
(6) F Company—At 8-15 p.m., to-day (Monday) the 19th instant at St Mary's College, Nesbit Road.
(7) D Company—At 5 p.m. to-day (Monday) the 19th instant at the Telegraph Quarters.
(8) G Company—At 5 p.m. on Thursday the 22nd instant, on the open space of ground in front of the Head-quarters.
(9) There will be Combined Company Drill and Recruits Drill at 5-15 p.m. on Wednesday the 21st instant, on the open space of ground in front of the Head-quarters.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 19th February, 1900.

1. Orderly Sergeants for the week:—
No. 1 Company—Corpl R B Lenahan.
No. 2 Company—Sergt W R Pennington.
2. The following drills will take place this week:—
No. 1 Company—Town Hall Compound and No. 2 Company Nesbit Road Head quarters, Tuesday and Thursday at 10-inch R M L Gun drill at 8-45 p.m.
3. There will be no class firing this week, the Range having been placed at the disposal of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle and Light Horse Rifle Association.
4. A class for Range finding will meet at the Arsenal Gate Town Hall Compound on Tuesday and at the Bhandarwada Reservoir on Thursday at 7 a.m. sharp.
5. The proficiency class will meet at the Club on Tuesday at 6-30 p.m. and at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters on Thursday, at 9 p.m.
6. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at the Club at 6-45 p.m. to-day.
7. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club Apollo Bunder, on Saturday next the 24th instant, at 4 p.m. sharp and proceed to Colaba North Fort, Colaba, for practice with the 10 inch R. M. L. Guns.
Dress:—Drill order, without Arms, puttles to be worn.
8. The Bombay Volunteer (Light Horse and Rifles) Rifle Association, Programme 1900, has been received and may be seen at both Head-quarters and at the Club.
9. The following appointment is ordered in No. 1 Company:—Gr. W. Osborn to be Actg. Bombr. in No. 4 Subdivision.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50 of all Tobacconists.

HIGH COURT.—APPELATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. MR. JUSTICE CANDY.)

A REFERENCE UNDER THE CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE.

SUKALAL AND OTHERS VS BAPU SAKHARAM.

THIS was a reference from Mr. R. T. Kirtane, subordinate judge of Malegaon, in Small Cause Court suit, No. 308 of 1899. Mr. V. G. Bhandarker (*amicus Curie*) appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. H. C. Koyajee (*amicus curie*) appeared for the defendant.

The facts of the case are as follows:—The plaintiff sued to recover Rs. 49-15-0 due on a bond passed by the defendant for Rs. 28-8-0. The bond purported to be executed in adjustment of a past debt, though the plaintiffs stated that a fresh advance of 8 annas was made on the date of its execution. The rest of the consideration (28 rupees) of the bond was made up of interest (14 rupees) and principal (14 rupees) advanced to the defendant on an earlier bond. The question referred by the Subordinate Judge was:—Whether in the case of a bond, purporting to be executed in adjustment of a past debt, the principal, for the purposes of the rule of dam dupat is the amount of such bond or the balance of the unpaid principal actually advanced to the defendant on an earliar bond? The Subordinate Judge's opinion on the point was that the principal, for the purposes of the rule, is the principal or the balance of the principal actually advanced to a debtor.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, in giving judgment on the reference, said:—This is a reference for our decision, under Section 617 of the Code of Civil Procedure, of the question whether in the case of a bond, purporting to be executed in adjustment of a past debt, the principal for the purpose of the rule of dam dupat is the amount of such bond, or the balance of unpaid principal actually advanced to defendant on an earlier bond. The question thus referred is expressed in terms more general than the section contemplates: we will accordingly limit our decision to facts set out in the statement. In our opinion the rule of dam dupat does not preclude the plaintiff recovering Rs. 49-15-0. In support of the opposite view, reliance has been placed by Mr. Koyaji principally on the text of Gautama, "The principal can only be doubled by length of time after which interest ceases." and a text of Manu VIII, 151, "In money transactions interest paid at one time (not by instalments) shall never exceed the double (of the principal)." This has been interpreted by the commentators to mean that the whole sum payable at one time, i. e., together with the principal shall not exceed the double of the sum lent. These texts do not in so many words forbid the capitalization of interest, but impose a limit on the amount of arrears recoverable. There are, however, texts which appear to deal precisely with this point. Thus Vrihaspati says: "After the time for payment has passed and when the interest ceases on becoming equal to the principal, the creditor may either recover his debt or require a new writing in the form of wheel-interest." The word here rendered "wheel interest" is Chakravriddhi, which according to Wilson's Glossary has the meaning of compound interest on interest. The commentary by Jagannatha Tercapanchanana on the words "or require a new writing" is "that is a written contract in the form of wheel-interest. Making the doubled sum the principal and stipulating interest afresh, he may require a new writing after cancelling the former note." Then again there is text of Katyayana "Twice the sum lent should always be received by the creditor if the debt be of long standing; but if the debtor do not pay twice the principal when interest has ceased, the creditor may again exact an agreement for interest." On this text Jagannatha says: "In that case the creditor may again exact interest; making the former debt together with interest his present principal, he may stipulate interest afresh; and this is the wheel-interest mentioned by Vrihaspati. Such wheel-interest is of three kinds as declared by Manu." Then again Manu, VIII, 154, 155 has a bearing on the point, for it is there said, (Read Colebrooke's Digest I, 6, 257 p. 243). And then again there is a text of Vrihaspati. (Read Colebrooke I page 245, 259). Other texts may be referred to as contemplating compound interest. Thus "special forms of interest are compound interest, periodical interest." Gautama XII, 34 (Sacred Books of the East, Vol. II, p. 239). On the other hand, in Manu VIII, 153, it is said: "Let him not take interest beyond the year, nor such as is unapproved, nor compound interest periodical interest, stipulated interest and corporal interest." Sacred books of the East, Vol. XXV, 153. From the note to that text, however, it would seem that "according to some quoted by Medhatithi and Narada the last four kinds of interest are not forbidden." It will thus be seen that according to these texts there is a preponderance of authority in favour of the view that interest can be capitalized. We now pass on to consider the Mayukha. In Chapter V, para 7, it is said in explanation of the previous discussion on loans. "Narada of interest on loans this is the paramount (rule), but the rate customary in the country where the debt was contracted may be different." Sarvabhauma i. e., paramount or universal. And this relates to a debt doubled, or more than doubled by interest in a single transaction: for if at a different time a fresh transaction be entered into with a different person or even with the same person with a less or greater amount and the like, in such a case even the highest allowable interest may receive addition." This shows that the rule of dam dupat does not interfere with a fresh transaction, and to that extent yields to an agreement between the parties. This is made still still clearer by a passage in the section on recovery of debts C. V., IV, S 5. "Brihaspati (says)—The creditor may (either) recover a debt the interest on which has ceased (owing to) the limit having been exceeded or (he) may obtain a writing allowing compound interest." Purnavadhau (means) when doubling or the like has taken place. Hence the possibility of interest ceasing. Udgrahayet means should take. Chakravriddhi means the calculation of interest on the interest added to capital." Stopping here then it seems that capitalization of interest is supported by the texts of the codes, it is sanctioned by the Mayukha, and Jagannatha's opinion is in its favour. Turning to usage, a sanctioned source of law, Steele in his treatise on the laws and customs of Hindoo castes at p. 265 says; compound interest is not usually specified, but from the custom of making up accounts at Depoulee, and entering the balance of principal and interest as a total sum bearing interest in a new account, it is in fact paid." From what follows, however, it would seem that it is liable to be struck off by Punchayats if the circumstances of the debtor so demand. It only now remains to be seen whether there is in the cases anything that would stand in the way of the plaintiffs' claim. Mr. Koyaji has relied on two cases for that purpose—Dagdusa vs. Ramchandra, (I. L. R., 20 Bom. 611.) and Narayan vs. Satvaji, (9 Bom. H. C. R., p. 83.), but we find in neither of these cases any principle that supports his contention. On the other hand, in Dhondu vs. Narayan, (1 Bom. H. C. R. 49) the rule of dam dupat is expressed in terms which would not forbid the capitalization of interest, and it is on the rule so expressed that the two cases mentioned by Mr. Koyaji profess to proceed. In the case reported in the first of Bombay High Court Reports there was an agreement for conversion of interest into principal, and though effect was not given to it, the ground of the decision was, not that agreement contravened any rule of Hindu Law, but that the agreement was not properly stamped. In Ramconnoy vs. Ghour Lall Dutt (I. L. R., 5 Cal., 867.) Mr. Justice Wilson had both these cases brought to his attention, and the bent of his opinion seems to have been that the rule of dam dupat has properly nothing to do with the legality or illegality of any contract, but is rather a rule of limitation. If this be the true view, it furnishes a complete answer to the question under consideration. It is, however, unnecessary to express any opinion on this; it is enough to say in no case does it ever seem to have been suggested that arrears of interest cannot by a subsequent adjustment be capitalized, nor is there any principle deducible from the cases brought to our notice which involves such a result. To sum up, neither the texts, the commentaries, usage or the cases forbid the conversion by subsequent agreement of interest in arrear into capital nor is any such prohibition involved in the rule of dam dupat as it has been formulated. We do not overlook the text in Manu which condemns compound interest. It no doubt seems to be in conflict with other and more explicit texts, but the difference may be more apparent than real. We are not in a position to speculate on the full force of the original, but it may be that the text in Manu is directed against compound interest under an antecedent agreement and was not dealing, as the other texts are, with a subsequent agreement after the accrual of arrears. This distinction is not fanciful, and in proof of this we need only allude to the English rule of equity, which at one time prevailed, and according to which compound interest was allowed on a subsequent settlement of the balance of an account, though it was disallowed under an "a priori" agreement—Eaton vs. Bell (5 B. and Ald. p. 34.) Ex parte Bewan (IX Vessey p. 223.) We of course do not rely on this rule as any authority for the decision of the present case but as illustrating an apposite legal principle. It is for these reasons that we are of opinion that the rule of dam dupat furnishes in this case no defence to the plaintiffs' claim, and we would so answer the question referred to us for decision.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

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THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

MR. W. DIGBY, C.I.E., ON ITS TRUE CAUSES.

MR. WILLIAM DIGBY, C.I.E., who is well-known as the originator and honorary secretary of the great Indian Famine Relief Fund of 1877 and as the author of many books about India and Ceylon, contributes a long letter about the present famine to the "Bromley Chronicle" of the 25th ultimo, Mr. Digby recalls the words of Lord Salisbury, that "India must be bled," and urges that our administration imposes too heavy a burden upon India. He writes:—

"Under Lord Salisbury's guidance let me, Sir, ask the question. Why is it that, alone in the British Empire, India is continually in a famine stricken condition? The ready reply from any one who is not acquainted with the condition of things which Lord Salisbury discerned so long ago as 1875, if I recollect the year rightly, will be, 'Of course the famines are caused because the rains fail, and they fail very frequently.' In one sense this remark is true; in another it is wholly untrue. India has not, until comparatively recent years, been subject to famines recurring with more and more frequency, until the condition of vast portions of the Empire is prevailingly famine stricken.

"Why, to widen the inquiry, is it that; among countries ruled according to civilised ideas, in India alone famine should have become chronic?

My answers to the two questions I have asked can only find expression in the following most grievous conclusions, for each one of which, unhappily, I have only too great an array of official proofs:—

1. There is in India a deep and deepening poverty all over that continent (save in certain favoured but restricted areas), such as the world has never before seen on so vast a scale. This

DEEP AND DEEPENING POVERTY

is the necessary outcome of our principles of rule. Bishop Heber in his day saw what was coming, and sounded a note of warning. It is not too much to say that we have brought about this condition of things—not, of course, intentionally, very far from intentionally, believing indeed all the time we were conferring a great boon on the people, and very complacently telling ourselves and the world at large that what we were doing was wholly excellent.

"2. The greater frequency of famines now, as compared with former times, is owing to explainable and remediable causes; the remedy is hard, and each year it is postponed it grows harder. And at the present moment neither in India nor in England is anyone in authority really going to the root of the matter with a view to ascertaining why famines should be increasingly frequent and increasingly terrible. In fact, no one in authority will admit there is anything to inquire about. Incredible as this seems, it is the case.

"3. The people of India are yearly becoming poorer and poorer, and consequently more enfeebled and wanting in stamina. One result is that from fever alone there have been more additional and preventible deaths in India during a recent period of eight years than there have been deaths from all the wars in every part of the world during the past hundred years. (For every death from ever, says an official publication, there are twenty attacks of the disease.)

"4. We have destroyed the industrial system, an all sufficing system, built up through the experience of ages, of one-sixth of the population of the world. (It is not an accident that our own industrial system has benefited by the destruction of Indian industries.)

"5. The internal and external trade of India has become

MONOPOLISED BY FOREIGNERS

who have no abiding interest in the country in the sense of making it their home, and who (not improperly from a trader's point of view—very improperly from the standpoint of the Empress-Queen's proclamation of 1858) care for the land and the people only for what profit they can make out of them.

"6. Irish absentee landlordism, which worked so much woe in Ireland, has become, in comparison with what is going on in India, a mere trifle, hardly worthy of consideration, through such tremendous responsibilities having been incurred in England on account of India as to take annually from the last named country, to spend in this country, more than the whole land rental of the Indian Empire received by the supreme Government.

"7. So vast an army of interested individuals has been created under our mode of administration that eight years ago (I do not know the latest figures, but they are certain to be not less) fifty-three millions of rupees were paid in England for 'non-effective services.' I do not say the pensions and other payments thus described were not properly earned by the recipients. But I do say that India cannot afford, if the Indian people are to maintain even a bare existence, to pay such sums as she is annually called upon to meet.'

"Following upon what I have set forth above, I desire to repeat that, with all the facts as to the growing distressfulness of the Empire before them, the Government of India have practically done naught to remedy what is so glaringly wrong Since the first Famine Commission made its inquiry in 1878, and reported a few years after, what has the India Office done to stop famines? What has Viceroy after Viceroy—there have been five—done? I answer: So far as improving the condition of the people at large, of those who suffer most, and enabling them the better to fight distress—so far as these things go,

NOTHING OF ANY APPRECIABLE VALUE

has been done. It is true, from a specially imposed famine tax, often diverted to war purposes, the Government has constructed more and more railways and some irrigation works. But, as I have said, railways do not prevent famines: they render the possibility of relieving the famine-stricken easier. Nevertheless, in an economic sense, they help to cause famines. The worst famines have been in the railway era, and the mortality has been equal high in the railway-traversed districts with those in which there were no railways. And irrigation works, in some instances, have done exceeding great harm to the soil, and much mischief to the health of the cultivators. Only one large good has resulted from that wide-reaching inquiry of twenty years ago, and that is of secondary value simply. This large good is the Famine Code, which, if early put into force and all the money required be freely forthcoming deaths from starvation must be fewer and suffering, be mitigated. Inefficiently acted upon, though it was during the famine of two years ago, the Indian Govrnment may pride itself on the fact that but for the Code the mortality, admittedly great, would have been much greater. But that would be pitiful self-gratulation. It is good, but, after all, it is only common humanity, only a most obvious duty, to pick up and dress the wounds of a man you have unwittingly knocked down and run over. What, however, if your way of driving be such that not one man but millions of men must necessarily be knocked down by you, and many of them killed? That is what has happened in India, and is happening in greater measure year after year. Yet no change in the mode of driving is even considered by those who hold the reins. These are hard words, I admit. But, unhappily, they are true words. The sooner and the oftener they are put on record the sooner it is possible a change may be brought about."

Mr. Digby draws attention to the official reports of the inquiry into the condition of the Indian peasantry which was made at the instance of Lord Dufferin. These reports were printed in 1888, but not published. Mr. Digby, who obtained a copy through the late Mr. Bradlaugh, M.P., makes

SOME STRIKING QUOTATIONS

to show how terrible was the poverty of many of the cultivators, as revealed by the official investigation. Here is one case, the sentences within quotation marks being from the official documents:—

"Abe Ram, forty years of age, family of five, cultivates about nine acres. When he had grain the family ate five seers daily; at other times and now when grain is dear, only three seers or less. 'he ate the bajra before it was ripe.' 'He has no blanket.' And yet he is a farmer, tilling nearly nine acres! Why has he no blanket? An examination of his balance-sheet, showing how the landlord took 99 per cent of the gross produce for rent, will help to supply the needed answer.

"Abe Ram's yealy account stands thus:—

Income.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Sale of crops	70	4	0
Sale of milk	18	0	0
Receipts for labour	15	0	0
Total	103	4	0

Expenditure.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rent	68	15	0
Seed and weeding	9	8	0
Food	44	0	0
Clothing	7	8	0
Total	129	15	0

Here there are Rs. 26, 11a., nearly 60 per cent of the amount required for food, deficient.

"This instance is remarkably instructive. Sir Auckland Colvin, at that time Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Provinces (by the hand of his chief secretary, Mr. J. R. Reid), thus summarises it in

A LETTER SPECIALLY ADDRESSED TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA:—

"'14. Abe Ram is a Thakur, cultivating about nine acress; his family consists of himself, his wife, and three sons, one a child. He has a male and female buffalo, and a cow, of which the milk is used; green food was also mixed during the winter with the flour. The family appears to be above want. Was there ever in the history of bureaucratic obscuratism seen such a travesty of facts as is contained in the above sentence? No notice is taken in this precious summary of facts that—

"(a) Ninety-nine per cent of the gross produce was taken for rent.

"(b) Rs. 26, 11a. was lacking of the amount needed simply to provide food and clothing.

"(c) The money-lender would not advance Abe Ram a pie as he already owed Rs. 50 to Rs. 60.

"(d) The family was so hard pressed for food that they 'ate the bajri before it was ripe.'

"(e) The man himself had no blanket, nor does it appear that his wife and children had any warm clothing.

"(f) His household furniture is set down at Rs. 2 in value, and

"(g) Although he and his son did manual labour and earned Rs. 15, 4a. during the year there was nevertheless the minus balance of Rs. 26, 11a.

"It is of this man, and of a family so situated, that Sir Auckland Colvin complacently says:

THE FAMILY APPEARS TO BE ABOVE WANT.

'Above want.' What, then, is 'want'? Cold nights and mornings with empty bellies and no blanket, and only scanty meals in the day time, such meals largely consisting of green leaves from the jungle mixed with the flour. Really, Sir Auckland Colvin, if he writes in this fashion makes it a matter of duty on the part of the public to distrust his conclusions in all matters, everyone of them, utterly. Be it remembered, too, this is no landless labourer of whom such facts are recorded, but a farmer cultivating nine acres! As for Mr. J. R. Reid, who made the summary, he may congratulate himself on having written the most misleading sentence which ever came from an official pen.

Is it any wonder if, in the presence of such comments as are here recorded, one should be doubtful as to whether Indian official apologies and explanations are quite trustworthy?

A little further on—and this is my last citation—it is stated of Hira Singh and his brother, who were both married but had no children that they 'can afford a blanket.' Happy farmers in British India who, if they have no children, can afford a blanket—one blanket between the two of them, maybe.

"There is much more in these volumes of a like kind—worse, perhaps. One family, for example though farming 9 1-4 acres 'for the greater part of January and February got no regular meals, but lived on carrots and edible wild plants,' and 'are likely to come to absolute want again before the kharif is cut.'

Mr. Digby concludes by expressing his admiration for our Indian civil servants who are

GRAPPLING RESOLUTELY WITH THE FAMINE,

and pleads for help for India in this her time of direst need. In such distress as now exists and is daily growing greater India cannot help India. There are not wealthy men enough in the country with substance from which to give to the needy and perishing. I have not my figures with me here, and therefore cannot quote them, but I may say that a few years ago I found on examination that there probably are not as many rich men in all India as there are in the two countries of Lancaster and York alone. 'Further, even in a good year, as was demonstrated by Lord Cromer in an inquiry made eighteen years ago, there is not income enough in India to give every inhabitant sufficient food to maintain health and strength and sufficient clothing for comfort and decency, even if divided equally among the people. The facts which justify my saying this are facts which Indian authorities and the India Office will not publish or permit to be published, Therefore the extra help required for our perishing fellow-subjects cannot be found in India. It must come from England, if it come at all. How is it to come? Perhaps some of our ex Secretaries and Under Secretaries of State for India on the Opposition side of the House will devote their leisure to the devising of means whereby this question may be satisfactorily answered, This duty is especially theirs; upon Sir Henry Fowler (who believes our rule in India to be all beneficent) this labour on behalf of India is particularly incumbent.

FAMINE AND THE KONKAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Although there has been no official declaration of famine in the Konkan, there can be no denying that during the next few months the pinch of scarcity will be felt very keenly in some parts of it. It is a fortunate circumstance that Government are fully aware of the situation and have issued instructions to the executive officers to be in readiness to give all possible succour, where it is absolutely necessary. Allotments of small sums of money, for collecting the water of brooks by erecting dams or for digging small ponds in the beds of rivulets, have already been made to several villages in which a dearth of water is apprehended at no distant date. The condition of the wells and tanks in the Konkan districts is now what it usually is in the month of May; and, although, as a general rule, these districts seldom suffer from a water famine, both men and cattle will not have sufficient drinking water in a very large number of villages this year. In some of the coast villages of the Alibag taluka, where Nagwel leaves, which are eaten with betelnut, are grown the cultivators have had to cease watering some portions of the plantations in order to avoid the destruction of the whole at a later period. This means a considerable loss in the earnings of the poor cultivators. It will be noted that both the rice crops and the garden crops in the Konkan, have suffered seriously this year on account of the drought, In the coast villages the approximate average output of the rice crop cannot be more than three or four annas, while in a number of individual cases, it is not even as much as a quarter of an anna in the rupee. I understand that statistics, showing the average of land remaining uncultivated, the average outturn of crops, as well as the general economical condition of individual landholders, were ordered by Government; but the time allowed to the village officials for the supply of this really valuable piece of information, was, I am told, so short that it would not be unreasonable to suppose that much Government ought to know has remained unreported. I am sure that if Government had set on foot an inquiry of this kind at an earlier stage with the help of the village punch or commitees, on the lines suggested by me on a former occasion, it would have been to the advantage of all parties. My contention has been the really indigent landholders, of whom we till have a large number in Alibag and other talukas of the Konkan, should be assisted by Government in the way of remission or suspension of the land assessment in years like the present. Even where the lands are mortgaged, I think Government should not recover the assessment from the Sowkar as in that case the latter will only debit the sum to the mortgagor's account and charge exorbitant interest on it. In 1897 I was able to furnish to the Collector of Kolaba a tabular statement, showing that a large number of minor landholders from the village of Avas in the Alibag taluka had been obliged to go to the Sowkar and pawn their chattels in order to pay the assessment. The Naigam Sarvajanik Sabha in the same taluka also collected statistics showing the average output of crops and the general indebtedness of the cultivators in the kharapat villages. Most of the representations, however which were then made, were looked upon as the outcome of rampant agitation and the revenue, as is well-known, was recovered with all possible rigour. It was then generally said that but for the agitation of the people the Government would have allowed the large remissions and suspensions they had previously intended to grant. Believing silence to be the surest key to success, therefore, and fully relying on the generosity of Government, the landholders have called no meetings this year, nay most of them have not even petitioned Government, though their fields have not produced even a single grain of corn or a pie's worth of straw, and although their general condition is far worse than in 1897. It is to be hoped that now that there are no intermeddlers, Government will be pleased to rescue the really poor landowner from the destitution into which be is drifting and thus gain the confidence of the people. In the matter of the collection of revenue some clemency can also be shown to middle-class landholders by staying the issue of notices for some time. The fact that nearly a thousand rupees have been received as notice fee by Government in the Alibag taluka alone shows the number of notices that have to be issued. I am informed that of late years when a notice is once signed by the mamlatdar the notice fee, which is four annas when the amount of assessment is within five rupees, and eight annas when it is above that sum, becomes due and is recovered even if the defaulting landholder pays the assesment before he receive the notice. I am afraid that some of the doings of village and other subordinate officials do not always go to the notice of higher authorities. A correspondent of a native paper gives a singular instance of a landholder from Chewul in the Alibag taluka who had to pay four annas as notice fee for neglecting to pay one anna.—Yours, &c.,

Dadar, Feb. 15. R. L. GHARAT.

THE BISHOP'S TOUR.

THE following is the programme of the Bishop of Bombay's tour through Kathiawar:—

Feb. 19—Leave Bombay.
Do 20—Arrive Rajkote, guest of Colonel Hunter, C.S.I.
Do 21—Leave Rajkote.
Do „ —Arrive Jetalsar, guest of Captain Merewether.
Do 23—Leave Jetalsar.
Do 24—Arrive Bhownagar, guest of the Maharajah.
Do 26—Leave Bhownagar.
Do 27—Arrive Bombay.

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SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

PRESENTATION

A FEW days ago, the Shree Updesh Maha Mandal presented two addresses—one to Shree Jethir Matha, the Adhikarva Shree Shunkeracharya of Nandagiri in Cashmere, and the other to the Hon'ble Dr. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadeker, on behalf of the Hindoo community and in the presence of Sirdars, Rao Bahadurs, Justices of the Peace, and a large number of the Hindoo community. The ceremony took place at the Yog-Mandir, on the Girgaum Road. The Secretary of the Mandal opened the proceedings and explained the object for which the meeting was convened. Rao Bahadur Bhaskarrao Balcrushnajee Pitale, one of the executive functionaries of the Mandal, eulogised the two guests. Referring to Sir Bhalchandra the speaker observed that he had known him for more than a quarter of a century and the more he knew him and saw of him the more he liked him. Sir Bhalchandra rose above the generality of intelligent gentlemen. The Rao Bahadur concluded his remarks with a fervent prayer to the Almighty, to grant Sir Bhalchandra long life and robust health to enjoy his unique honor, and to continue the work he had voluntarily undertaken and is engaged in, for the good of his brethren and his Sovereign. (Cheers, cheers.) After presentation of the addresses, both the guests replied. The Swami, in Urdu, preached an impressive sermon and concluded the same by the mention of the noble virtues of Sir Bhalchandra, holding him as a bright example for his countrymen to follow. Sir Bhalchandra in his reply first thanked the meeting for the honor done to him and said it was a strange coincidence, that when he, the Hon'ble N. G. Chandavarker and Rao Bahadur Bhaskarao B. Pitale were greeted, at Madhav Bag, by the Hindoo community for the honors conferred on them by Government, the meeting was held under the chairmanship of the much-respected Shree Devakinandan Maharaj, a spiritual guru of the Bhatia community, and that the assembly he was addressing was presided over by another distinguished spiritual Jagat Guru. He confessed himself unequal to uphold the exalted position to which he was raised by her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India to whom and to their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay he was deeply indebted for the distinction. The Knight assured the assembly, that he would use his best endeavours to discharge the weighty obligations of his position towards both his gracious Sovereign and his fellow-countrymen as also towards the mainteance of the ancient religion of the Aryan Race. Prof. Shunker Shastree Pade thanked the chairman and the gentlemen present for attending, and the distribution of flowers, pan-supari, etc., concluded the proceedings.

FATAL TROLLEY ACCIDENT.

A HATTON (Ceylon) representative writes:—"A sad and most painful accident occurred at about 4-30 p.m. on Saturday evening towards the Kotagala side of the Talawakelle tunnel. It appears that Mr. Clarke, Engineer of Ways and Works, was riding on a trolley in the direction of Talawakelle, in company with Mrs. Clarke and children, when a light engiene was unexpectedly sighted coming from the opposite direction and close to them. Mr. Clarke, with great presence of mind, managed to push the children off the trolley, but unfortunately he was unable to get himself or Mrs. Clarke clear of the trolley ere it was struck by the engine, and the lady was thrown between the engine and the trolley and received such injuries as to result in death almost instantaneously.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Sirdhana, 2,074 tons, Captain T E Smith, sailed on Saturday last for Chitiagong in ballast.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Naseri, 911 tons, Captain F J Raffin, cleared on Saturday last for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, and 50 deck passengers,

THE s s White Cross, 1,944 tons, Captain C Taylor, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Cardiff, (January 19th.) with a cargo of coal. The vessel is consigned to the P & O S N Co.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nizam, 2,041 tons, Captain H Elliott, which arrived in harbour on Friday from Calcutta, (18th January) via Coast ports, with a general cargo, and 6 deck passengers.

THE s s Apollo, 2,426 tons, Captain C W Pickthorn, arrived in harbour on Friday from Calcutta, 2nd February, with a cargo of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Mackinon Mackenzie and Co.

THE s s Unity, 930 tons, Captain F Hansen, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Rangoon, 6th February, with a cargo of timber and one deck passenger. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Company.

THE s s Decembre, 2,018 tons, Captain G Gomesa, arrived in harbour on Friday from Sulena, (25th January,) with a cargo of maize and the following passengers:—Captain and Mrs Blackmey and infant, Mr and Mrs Bragg and child, Mr Dairs and Mr Beswas. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ralli Brothers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons Captain J Robertson arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Karachi 15th Feb. with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Egerton Mr T Weir, Mrs P H Martyr and infant, Miss Goodwall, Mr and Mrs Powell and child, Mr Hewett, Mr and Mrs Ragoonath, Mr Mama and child, Mr Pradwall and 29 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Sirsa, 1,675 tons, Captain C R Kendall arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Zanzibar, (25th January,) via Karachi with a general cargo, and the following passengers:— Mrs, Miss and Master Rickford, Lieut Keates, Mrs A R Pape, Pte Lawrence, Mr Picket Smith and 28 deck. During the voyage four deaths occurred amongst the deck passengers from natural causes.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Valetta, 2,948 tons, Captain F P Valetta, arrived in harbour yesterday from China and intermediate ports, with China and Australian mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mrs Doyle, Miss Baker, Mr Parrett, Mrs and Miss Muncherjee, Master Heerajee, Master Munchersha, Mr and Mrs Mahomed and 2 children, Mr and Mrs Framjee and infant, Mr and Mrs Hawkins, Mrs Hogshaw and 2 children, Miss Braddon, and 19 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Decimbre s	Gomeza	Sullena, Jan 25
	Apollo s	Pickthorn	Calcutta, Feb 2
	Sirsa s	Kendall	Zanzibar, Jan 25
	Nairung (Transpt)	Bullock	Durban, Jan 29
	White Cross s	Taylor	Cardiff, Jan 17
	Unity s	Hansen	Rangoon, Feb 6
	Kola s	Robertson	Karachi, Feb 15
17	Deepaale s	Peck	Middlesbro, Dec 23
	Henzada s	Harley	Calcutta, Jan 14
18	Terrier s	Kampjard	Bangkok, Jan 24
	Eden Hall s	Jones	Liverpool, Jan 20
	Valetta s	Tillard	Shanghai, Jan 30

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Caledonia s	Gordon	Aden
	Gloamin s	Learmouth	Karachi
	Ellora s	Wilson	Chittagong
	India s	Robertson	Zanzibar, &c
	Okara s	Fry	Rangoon
	Naseri s	Raffin	Persian Gulf
	Sirdhana s	Smith	Chittagong

The steamer Dicumbre, entered for loading on Saturday last for Liverpool, Dunkirk, Antwerp, Genoa, &c.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, FEB. 15.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Sunda arrived here this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, FEB. 16.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Mombassa arrived here this afternoon.

SUEZ, FEB. 16.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Itaura left here day before yesterday evening.

The City Line steamer City of Lucknow left here for Bombay day before yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macneil arrived here yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 16.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham left here this morning.

ADEN, FEB. 16.

The B I S N Co's steamer Goorkha left here this evening.

HONGKONG, FEB. 17.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. Coromandel arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. Bengal left here for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, FEB. 17.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Parramatta arrived here from Bombay at daylight to-day.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Bormida from Bombay arrived at Hongkong on 17th instant.

The Austrian Lloyds s s Trieste, from Japan, sailed from Singapore for Bombay on the morning of the 17th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggee	4 7-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	100 3-4
3 per cent. Rentes	100 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	109 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	64 1-16
Bar Silver	27 1-2

A sum of about £225,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

NOTICE.

VISITORS' BOOKS for THEIR EXCELLENCIES the GOVERNOR and LADY NORTHCOTE will be KEPT DAILY (except on Sundays) at the NEW SECRETARIAT, as well as at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Malabar Point, between 10 a.m., and 6 p.m., from 19th instant.

By Order,
J. G. GREIG, Captain,
A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Governor.

Government House, Malabar Point, 18th February, 1900.

WORTH NOTICING
REPAIRS & ACCURATE ADJUSTMENTS
Of Theodolites, Nautical, Astronomical and Optical Instruments.

ELECTRO-PLATING

In all its branches has been recognised to be our specialities, and no other firm on this side is up to date able to challenge our firm in the above branches.

C. JOST & CO.,
SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

ANOTHER GOOD OFFER.
Rs. 50 FOR Rs. 25.
A
CLEARANCE SALE
OF
SILVER GILT WATCHES.

WE have an Excellent Collection of key wind Silver Gilt WATCHES, the lever movements of which are really FIRST CLASS, and in the ordinary way, quality for quality should sell for Rs. 50 each; but as preference is now given to Stem-wind Watches, we offer these excellent time-keepers to those who do not consider a key-wind watch inconvenient at the bargain and Clearance Price of

Rs. 25.

Complete in case with spare glass, mainspring and a guarantee for 2 years.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THOS. COOK AND SON.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at rates to be learned on application.

LOANS granted and OVERDRAFTS allowed against Negotiable Security.

DRAFTS and Circular Notes issued and Amounts transmitted by Telegram. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES regularly despatched.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and Premiums paid.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

PICTURE FRAMING.

WE PAY CAREFUL ATTENTION TO THE FRAMING AND MOUNTING OF ALL SORTS OF PICTURES, PHOTOGRAPHS, OIL AND WATER COLOUR PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c., &c.

A heavy stock of every description of moulding such as, English Oak and gilt Black and gilt White Enamel and ornamental gilt mouldings always in hand of the Best Manufacture.

REAL-GILT FRAMES OF ANY SIZE MADE TO ORDER.

☞ Up-country orders will be executed with perfect taste and satisfaction without extravagant expenditure if left to our own judgment.

AS REGARDS PRICES, WE DEFY COMPETITION.

P. D. KANGA & CO.,
16, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

GRAND HOTEL, SIMLA.
Proprietor—F. PELITI.

The Hotel re-opens for the season on the 15th March, 1900.

NOTICE—Owing to the increasing popularity of the Hotel, CHEV. F. PELITI has found it necessary to build a NEW BLOCK called LYTTON BLOCK, Consisting of 18 suites of rooms, and has the pleasure in stating it will be ready for occupation in April.

The Hotel is entirely under European supervision and is renowned for the Excellent Cuisine of which a First Class French Chef is in charge.

TERMS
FOR SUITE OF ROOMS IN

NEW & EAST BLOCK.	WEST BLOCK.	MAYO BLOCK.
Each suite consisting of bed-room, dress-room & bath-room, per diem Rs. 7.	Each suite consisting of sitting-room, bed-room, dressing-room and bath-room. Occupied by one person, per diem Rs. 8. Ditto by two persons, per diem Rs. 13.	Specially Recommended for Families. Each suite consisting of large sitting-room, bed-room, dressing-room and bath-room. Occupied by one or two persons, per diem Rs. 16.

Some superior rooms, all handsomely furnished, available in Main Block.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO
F. PELITI,
10-11, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B) V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

LANOWLI HOTEL.
EXCELLENT AND LOFTY SITUATION
NEAR RYEWOOD.
BEST CUISINE.
OPENED FROM 1ST NOVEMBER
UNDER ENTIRE NEW MANAGEMENT
FOR EUROPEANS ONLY.
For further Particulars apply MANAGER

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 17.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	100 3-4—3-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100 3-4+1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	109 1-2 unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities	64 1-16 unchanged
Bar Silver in London	27 1-2 unchanged
Bar Silver in New York	60+1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·19 1-2+1
Exchange on London at New York	4·87 1-2—1-8
Discount Bank of England	unchanged
Discount Short London Bills	
Discount Indian Bank Bills	
Extra Bills on Calcutta	Rs 30,000 1-4 1-8
Shipment of Silver to Bombay	£90.000
Shipment of Gold to Bombay	£60,000

EXCHANGE opened quiet, very little business having transpired. Bank Demand was given for all March at 1-4 1-8 and was wanted up to middle of April at same rate, but was not obtainable.

Telegraphic for June is reported at 1s. 4d.

Rates are—

T. T.	1-4 3-32
D. D.	1-8
3 Months' Credits	3-8 5-32
3 Months' Francs	172
30 days on Hongkong	142 3-4
Shanghai	148
Japan	194

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The Market opened at Rs. 95 5-16 ready, and Rs. 95 7-16 for the settlement, the latter rate improving to 95 1-2 at which there were buyers at the close. The market was partially closed owing to the death of Mr Pitamber Sheshkurun.

STOCKS AND SHARES—Nothing to report either in business or change in prices.

FREIGHTS quiet, but nothing doing.

COALS quiet but steady with very little doing. A line of Birds' Navigation is reported to have been sold. Rs. 13-8-0 for shipment, this month.

WHEAT.—New Delhi is named for April-May, Rs. 5-7-0 without business.

SEEDS.—The markets are very steady, prices of all descriptions tending upwards with buyers all round.

Linseed is nominally quoted Rs. 8-10-0 with sellers asking Rs. 8-14-0 per cwt.

Gingelly.—The advance in price is well maintained at a further rise of 3 annas per candy.

Rape.—All qualities show an improvement of 1 anna per cwt.

Castor.—There are buyers at Rs. 39 per candy, but sellers as Rs. 40.

The following are the latest Home quotations for—

Yellow Guzerat Rape, 42s. 6d., Feb.-March, for Dunkirk. Market Steady.

Yellow Cawnpore Rape 40s. 3d., April May, for Antwerp with buyers, in a firm Market.

Linseed 50s. Feb.-March, for Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk, sellers firm.

COTTON.—The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surat dull. Manchester was firm.

Total sales 6,000 bales Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales Import 10,000 bales. Surats nil Arrivals closed quiet but steady.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

Feb.	Feb.-March,	March-Apl.	May-June,	June July.
5·0	4·61	4·57	4·50,	4·48
plus1 64	plus 1 32	plus 1 64	plus1 64	plus 1 64

In New York—

Receipts at the Ports	31,000 bales.	
Exports to Great Britain	18,000	,,
Do, Continent	8,000	,,
Mid.-Uplands	8 7-8	unchanged.
Futures, month of May	8·60	1
Do. do. of Aug	8·47	2
Week's receipts at U. S. Ports	191,000 bales.	
Exports to Great Britain	56,000	,,
France and Continent	54 000	,,
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	10,90,000	,,
,, Interior Ports	560,000	,,
,, for Export	Nil	
,, Amount forwarded to Consumers	83,000 bls.	
,, Actual Exports	5,000	,,
,, Weeks Imports	96,000	,,
,, Stock	6,45,000	,,

SURATS—

Week's Sales	100
Amount forwarded to consumers	100
Stock	2,000
Afloat American	1,60,000

At Colaba the market opened steady and prices stiffened during the day. For ready Cotton Sellers were firm, the total sales amounting to some 2,000 bales taken chiefly by Shippers for Japan at the close.

	Rs.
Good Broach new for March	238 to 240
Fully Good Bengals	224 to 226
Bhownugger, May	234

The Mills purchases were about 1,100 bales, of which 400 bales were Bengals at Rs. 2235 to 227; 700 bales Multan Ginned at Rs, 221 to 235,

LONDON, FEB. 17.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes	,,
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	,,
3 1-2 per cent Govt Securities	,,
Bar Silver in London	,,
,, New York	,,
Exchange on London at Paris	,,
,, New York	,,
Discount Bank of England	,,
,, Short London Bills	,,
,, Indian Bank Bills	,,
Extra Bills on Madras	sR. 10,000 1-4 1-8
Total Week's sales	51,000 bales.
,, Sold on Speculation	1,000 ,,

The following were the receipts into Bombay yesterday:—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Khandeish	690
Barsee & Nugur	62
Berar	1,764
Total Oomras	2,516
Hingunghat	55
Dhollera	94
Broach	70
Compta & Dharwar	22
Westerns	40
Bengals	1,451
Sind	12
Persian	108
American	...
Egyptian	422
Other Sorts	173
Total	4,963

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay:—

Wheat	431	cwts
Linseed	1,299	,,
Rapeseed	579	,,
Gingellyseed	9,443	,,
Groundnuts	122	,,
Castorseed	688	,,
Rice	15,953	,,

COTTON.—The Liverpool Cotton Market close quiet.

Surats quiet. Manchester was firm.	
Total sales 6,000 bales sold on speculation and for export	500 bales.
Surats Nil. Imports	10,000 bales
Arrivals closed seats; Egyptian Fair Brown	8 1-8

Mid-uplands in Liverpool.

Feb.-Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	May-June.	June-July.
4·61 4·57	4·54	4·47	4·45
—3-64 —1-16	—3-64	—3-64	—3-64

In New York Receipts at the Ports	22,000	bales
Exports to Great Britain	34,000	,,
Exports to Continent	36 000	,,
Mid.-Uplands	87-8	unch.
Futures, month of May	8·58	—2
Do Do August	8·46	—1
Total visible supply	3,690,000	bs.
Do Do of which East Indian	48,000,	,,
Do Stock in London	4000	,,
Do Quantity in Sight	7,260,000,	,,

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 13th February, as compared with the statement of 6th February:—

	February 6.			February 13.		
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	98,50,000	0	0	98,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,51,88,716	6	7	1,46,87,465	6	8
Other Deposits, &c.	5,82,41,906	2	5	6,03,66,591	8	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,21,734	8	10	2,93,297	10	0
Sundries	13,94,932	14	8	14,18,647	0	2
	10,48,97,290	2	6	10,69,21,001	9	6
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	42 05,035	0	0	42,89,567	0	0
Other authorised Investmnts.	71,85,004	0	0	71,70,674	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	2,30,43,523	3	5	2,52,64,824	15	9
Accounts of Credit do.	2,23,72,3/4	10	3	2,16,77,058	5	5
Bills discounted, &c.	1,07,11,656	10	8	1,09,34,778	1	3
Balances with other Banks.	13,06,640	14	2	11,94,675	10	4
Bullion	4,747	1	3	4,781	8	3
Dead Stock	13,80,801	1	10	13,80,254	2	5
Stamps	8,781	14	5	9,313	0	5
Sundries	9,57,171	2	4	9,42,490	7	6
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,16,94 9 3	15	1	1,41,69 802	8	11
Do. at Branches	2,20,25,568	9	1	1,98,82,698	5	3
Rs.	10,48,97,290	2	6	10,69,21,001	9	6

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	4,80,876	Inc.
Do. at Branches	9,32,127	Dec.
Other Deposits	21,24,685	Inc.
Post Bills	76,563	Inc.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	70,275	Inc.
Loans	22,21,3 2	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	6,96,306	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	2,23,122	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	24,74,819	Inc.
Do at Branches	21,42,870	Dec

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

Names Registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Offices, 18, Esplanade Road.

By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BULL—February 12, at Barakar, Bengal, the wife of H M Bull, of a daughter.

PEARS—February 16, at Madras, the wife of S D Pears, D P W, of a daughter.

TRAILL—February 14, at Jhansi, the wife of Wm H Traill, Loco and Carriage Superintendent, I M Railway, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

McARTHUR—KELLNER—February 13 at Christ Church, Lucknow, James Ewart, youngest son of Dugal McArthur, Esq, of Loch Goil, Argylshire, to Beryl (Baby), youngest daughter of the late Edwin Welsh Kellner, C I E.

DEATHS.

CORBETT—February 10, at Sahjehanpore, Archibald D'Arcy, the dearly loved youngest son of Mary Corbett of Gurney House, Naini Tal.

MACDONALD—February 10, at Burhurwah Factory, Chumparun, Maria, the dearly loved wife of Æ J Macdonald, in her seventieth year.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1900.

AT length the war in South Africa has entered on a satisfactory phase. Kimberley is relieved, Jacobsdal occupied, the Boers have evacuated Magersfontein, and General Cronje who is retiring on Bloemfontein with 10,000 men is being pursued by one of General Kenny's Infantry Brigades, and has already lost stores and two waggon-loads of rifles. That is good news indeed and very welcome. General French with a force of artillery, cavalry and mounted infantry succeeded in reaching Kimberley on Thursday evening with little opposition. A few skirmishes are spoken of, but they appear to have been of very little importance. As might have been expected the relieving column was received by the heroic garrison with the greatest enthusiasm. French with his usual vigour evidently proceeded to scour the country, north of Kimberley, but so far as is known without encountering any enemy. Meanwhile Lord Roberts was not idle. He advanced with the sixth division and occupied Jacobsdal. That position had been visited by a reconnoitring force the previous day; the enemy had left it, and the scouting force found only women and children and six wounded British. When retiring the main body was attacked by the enemy, the Colonel and a Major were taken prisoners and some men wounded. When the sixth division entered the town these officers were found there wounded. While at Jacobsdal—a town in the Orange Free State, some twelve miles east of Modder River Station—Lord Roberts received information that General Cronje had evacuated Magersfontein. Apparently that movement was effected in the night, without Lord Methuen's force being aware if it, for there is no mention of any attempt at pursuing from that quarter. But it was soon ascertained that Cronje, with 10,000 men, was retiring in the direction of Bloemfontein, and one of General Kelly-Kenny's Infantry Brigade went in pursuit. A laager was captured with a considerable store of munitions and rifles. The Boer oxen suffering from fatigue—the sandy soil of the Free State and the absence of water making progress in that region very slow and difficult—Cronje was obliged to halt and laager up. The British guns were vigorously shelling the laager when the later accounts were dispatched. The position of Cronje's considerable force is obviously very serious, encumbered as it evidently is by a large transport train drawn by bullocks, which even on the best ground can not make more than two and a half miles in an hour. He may be easily surrounded on the open plain and forced either to accept battle in which all the chances will be against him or surrender. The destruction of the force that fought Lord Methuen on equal terms on the Modder River and scored a considerable success at Magersfontein is now quite on the cards. If this happens Lord Roberts will be able to make his way without any opposition to Bloemfontein and to Pretoria and General Joubert will be compelled to raise the siege of Ladysmith and make the best of his way westward to the defence of the Transvaal capital. As General Buller with a superior force will be on the alert to foil that movement, Joubert's position may easily become as critical as that of Cronje.

Unfortunately while General French and Lord Roberts were advancing victoriously in the west, the enemy under the immediate command of the French officer Colonel Villebois de Mareuil, has struck a heavy and successful blow against General Clements at Rensburg. Indeed this contretemps preceded the relief of Kimberley by three days. On Wednesday the enemy furiously attacked Rensburg and the next day General Clements finding the place untenable, withdrew the garrison. The Boers contrary to their usual custom followed up the retiring force, which however was delivered from their pressure by a heavy fire which inflicted some loss and compelled them to return. On the other hand the British lost heavily. Two companies of the Wiltshire Regiment while returning lost their way and have not since been heard of. They have probably been taken prisoners. A company of New South Wales Mounted Infantry was annihilated, only four officers out of five returning to camp. A squadron of the Inniskillings were surrounded but succeeded in cutting their way out. A large quantity of stores fell into the hands of the enemy. Rensburg is a station on the railway, thirty miles south of Norval's Pont, on the frontier of the Orange Free State, and two stations south of Colesburg which is also held by the Boers. General Clements has retired to Arundel, the next station to the south of Rensburg. We have no information as to the strength of the force at the disposal of Colonel Villebois. If it is at all considerable that enterprising officer may be expected to follow up his success by penetrating further into Cape Colony and endeavouring to cut the railway communications of the three Divisions north of the Riet and the Modder. The continued success of Lord Roberts's combination may, however, compel the Boers in Cape territory to secure their own safety by a timely retreat. Brigadier-General French and Lieutenant-Colonel Kekewich have been promoted with commendable promptitude for their brilliant record in the present war. General Lyttelton's many friends in India will be glad that he has been given the command of the Second Division rendered vacant by the indisposition of Sir Francis Clery.

ACCORDING to the interesting letter of an ex-Hanoverian officer, now a Colonel in the service of the South African Republic, there are 10,000 European soldiers and quite three hundred European officers in the Boer forces. We have been told repeatedly that these foreign officers are very highly paid. It may be presumed that the foreign rank-and-file do not give their services for nothing, and that their transport must have cost the treasury a good round sum. It is not necessary to take the German officer's arithmetic as quite accurate. But one of the Cape papers recently stated as a matter of common knowledge that eight thousand Europeans were serving under the Boer flag. They were described as Uitlanders of various nationalities, who after a longer or shorter residence, had taken the oath of allegiance and pledged themselves to take the field in defence of the State if its independence where menaced. The foreigners of Continental origin would virtually have served some three years in the army of their native country, and they would therefore come under the category of trained soldiers. It was pretty well known that since the Jameson Raid the Pretorian Government specially encouraged the immigration of German artillerymen and non-commissioned officers, giving them small posts under Government, or farms on condition that they would cultivate them for five years and undertake to serve in the State artillery should war break out. All this must have involved a heavy outlay in addition to that involved in fortifying Pretoria and Johannesburg. They also purchased guns of position and quick-firers of the newest type and over forty-five thousand Mausers with an inexhaustible supply of ammunition. The war has now lasted nearly six months, and in that time all the ordinary sources of revenue, including the customs, have been cut off. Is the war chest as inexhaustible as the supply of shells and Mauser cartridges? A pro-British German Staff Officer, who had special means of information, affirms that the munition of war will be sufficient for the duration of a war lasting two years. Will the Boer funds hold out for anything approaching such a term? The question is asked and in part answered in the "National Review" of the present month. Unfortunately the writer, Mr. W. R. Lawson, allows his partisanship to carry him to the length of assuming suspicions and assumptions to be of equal value with ascertained facts, so that it is impossible to place implicit faith in his inferences and innuendoes. But he brings together a good deal of information which seems to justify his general conclusion that we may be laying up fresh disappointment for ourselves if we make too sure that the financial resources of the Boers will soon come to an end. He is of opinion that it may well turn out that President Kruger and his colleagues have a secret war chest commensurate with their carefully-concealed armaments. If that be the case they may prolong the struggle more than we think. He calls attention to the fact that in March last President Kruger addressing an assembled meeting of the Burghers stated that it would be necessary to obtain an expert financial adviser from Europe. He had sent home the ex-Inspector of Officers—a Mr. Joubert—to qualify himself for the post by study and observation. But the services of an expert were at once required to devise how the income of the State might be increased without oppressing the poor.

It is plausibly suggested by Mr. Lawson that the real mission of Mr. Joubert was to make financial arrangements in Europe for a prolonged campaign, Dr. Leyds not having the requisite technical knowledge for that duty. Besides, an unknown agent, like Mr. Joubert, would be able to interview European financiers without exciting the suspicion that might have arisen were Dr. Leyds to do so. There is admittedly no evidence that fresh loans were negotiated. But it may well have been that credits were provided on the Continent to be drawn against during the war with which the Republic was threatened. There was a considerable surplus in the treasury which might easily have been transferred to Continental banks. It is not necessary to consider the possibility that the Boer conscience might not have recoiled from transferring to Europe the large deposits held by the treasury for public departments and private individuals, for there appears to be no evidence that anything of the kind was done. If such a breach of trust had been committed the world would have heard of it before now. Equally doubtful is the suggestion that "there may be something in the story that Mr. Kruger had three millions of gold locked up in his Pretoria forts, like the German millions in Spandau." Another form this story has taken is that President Kruger purloined, stole, or embezzled four millions of the State funds and appropriated them to his own use. Mr. Lawson is on firmer ground when he cites the published accounts of the Transvaal treasury to show the extent and the diversity of the investments owned by the State. It is a creditor of the Netherlands Railway Company for £2,000,000 sterling, money lent, and it holds a large proportion of the share capital. It is a shareholder in the National Bank of the Republic to the extent of £100,000. The Republic has purchased a great deal of property during the last ten years, and derives revenues from quit-rents and diggers' and prospectors' licenses. When we are told that the State receives 20 per cent. of the profits of the Dynamite Company, which are estimated at £117,000 a year, it is time to remember that one of the clauses in the indictment against the State which Mr. Chamberlain preferred, was that the Dynamite Company was a monopoly from which the State derived no revenue. Mr. Reitz in dealing with this allegation did not plead that the State received 20 per cent. of the profits of the Company. He simply stated that it was for the State, and not for the Colonial Secretary to decide whether a particular monopoly was for the public good or not. He retorted that the British Government gives to the Licensed Victuallers of the United Kingdom a monopoly of the sale of liquors, worth hundreds of millions sterling, though the State derives no benefit from it. He argued that it was a distinct advantage for the State to have in its midst so important an industry as that carried on by the Dynamite Company. However that may be, there can be no doubt that the South African Republic, in one way or another, has nursed its revenues to some purpose. According to the reviewer that Government has, since the Rand was proclaimed a gold-field, received £30,000,000 "derived from the unfortunate Uitlanders." It is no part of his purpose to show what the unfortunate Uitlanders obtained during the same period from Boer Territory. If we assume the correctness of the statement that when the Jameson Raid took place the treasury balance was £1,226,000, and that in the next year it dropped to less than half, the presumption is strong that the difference was laid out on military stores. The balance in each succeeding year was even less; the expenditure on war material, it may be taken, still continued. But there may have been another cause for the shrinkage. The writer is unable to say what portion of the balances belonged to Government and how much was held in trust. It might well be that the confidence of depositors was shaken by the Raid.

But assuming that the balance of a million and a quarter on hand in 1895, belonged to the Government, and that in each succeeding year about half that sum was expended on military preparations that does not carry us very far in the search for a big war chest, to last during years of war, when taxes and customs yield little or nothing. Mr. Lawson suggests that the aggregate of nearly five millions sterling expended during ten years on public works was for the most part directed either to military preparations or to the filling of a war chest. The money might, of course, have been equally divided between both these objects; but there is no evidence one way or the other. It is also suggested that a great deal of money was "wasted or worse," which may be quite true. But if that were the case the war chest would not have profited much. The Dynamite Company made other things besides the high explosives required for the mines. It manufactured cartridges, sold them to the Government at the rates ruling in Europe and besides exported several millions at a large profit. It is suggested that under this head the Government might have obtained considerable sums to be set apart for future contingencies. Over and above these somewhat doubtful receipts there is the possibility, even the likelihood, that the German, French, and other concessionaires, who profited largely by their transactions with the State Government, would deem it their interest to place their financial influence and experience at the service of President Kruger to raise money in various ways to support him in the present struggle. Here again we can only say that it is quite possible that important Continental influences may be exerted in this way. But there is nothing as yet to show that funds have been so obtained. There is more reality in the profits made by working certain of the gold mines on Government account. Ninety thousand ounces were raised in October and November; presumably a proportionate yield was obtained in the two and a half months that have since passed. The Boers claim that they are working the mines economically; they have reduced management salaries by eighty per cent., and coal costs next to nothing, being derived probably from confiscated collieries. There is a last resource which has stood the Transvaal in good stead before—the issue of paper money within prudent limits for local purposes, and the payment of the foreign officers, when specie fails. On a former occasion when paper fell fifty per cent. below its face value public confidence was restored by its being all redeemed at par. We are thus brought round to the conclusion already indicated, that the collapse of the Republics will not be precipitated by want of funds. The State claims not only the military services of the burghers as a right, but also all property required for the defence of the country. That drastic system greatly simplifies the finance of the South African Republics. They take what they want and pay for it at their leisure.

THEIR Excellencies Lord and Lady Sandhurst left Bombay for Europe by mail steamer, on Saturday afternoon. Their Excellencies were heartily cheered as they drove along the different parts of the city, starting from Government House, Malabar Point, to Apollo Bunder. At the Bunder a large number of ladies and gentlemen, European and Native, was present to bid them farewell. Lord Sandhurst was there presented with a valedictory address from the Bombay Municipal Corporation. His Excellency in reply remarked that he looked upon the creation of the City Improvement Trust as the most important of the pieces of legislation that the circumstances of his term of office had enabled him to undertake. He recommended the revision of the Municipal building bye-laws upon the lines recently followed in England and elsewhere. In conclusion, he paid a tribute of praise to the Bombay City Police for the constancy with which they had remained at the post of duty when the city was overwhelmed by plague.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL, SIR ROBERT LOW, G.C.B., Commanding the Forces at Bombay, accompanied by Major Stanton, Assistant Military Secretary, and Captain Low, Aide-de-Camp, proceeded to Poona by the passenger train on Saturday night. The departure was private. Brigadier-General Ventris, Commanding the Bombay District and Major A. E. Aitkin, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, were at the station to see General Low off. A salute of fifteen guns will be fired from the saluting battery at sunrise, to-day.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE arrived in Bombay yesterday morning by a special train and alighted at the Grant Road Station, the arrival being private. The Maharaja drove to Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill, where he is staying in bungalow No. 44. A salute of twenty-one guns will be fired at sun rise to-day. His Highness leaves Bombay, this evening, for Bijapore. The departure will be private, but the usual salute will be fired.

A SPECIAL telegram to the Singapore Free Press, dated Hongkong, February 5th, says:—The Emperor is alive. In consequence of protests from the Provinces it is believed that his deposition has been revoked.

A SPECIAL telegram to the Singapore Free Press dated Labuan, February 3rd, says:—Captain Harrington, Commandant of the British North Borneo Police, wires that Mat Salleh is killed, and his followers dispersed.

SIR E. LAW, the new financial member, is expected to reach Calcutta in time to listen to the budget debate on March 25th.

THE Calcutta Transvaal War Fund now amounts to Rs. 2,66,000.

IT is understood that the Assam Emigration Bill will not be passed till next cold weather.

ANOTHER Bombay passenger taken out of the train at the Marwar junction has died of plague.

A LARGE number of signallers are to be added to the Telegraph Department to cope with the increased traffic.

ON the night of the 11th instant eight men in custody in the Chaman police lock-up broke out and escaped across the border into Afghanistan. The levy policeman on guard at the time reported the occurrence to the Inspector of Police who ordered him to follow up the absconders, which he did but never returned. The sentry and the absconders are all Achakzais, a tribe from the Kandahar district, which has large numbers in Baluchistan both as temporary and permanent residents, though many have recently begun going back. An influential sardar of the same tribe has also lately returned to Afghanistan at the Amir's request.

IT is proposed to erect a new building in Calcutta for the Military Secretariat, and it is hoped that the work starts early next financial year.

THE Bengal Cavalry Polo Tournment has been won by the 18th Bengal Lancers, who beat the 17th Bengal Cavalry in the final after a fast and level game.

THE next meeting of the Vicory's Legislative Council has been fixed for March 2nd, when the Press Telegraphic Messages Bill will come up for disposal.

THE order to Lieutenant Hildyard to proceed from Lucknow to South Africa with Lumsden's Horse to join A. Battery, R.H.A., has been cancelled at the last moment.

THE Staff Corps officers, who are shortly proceeding with the two companies of mounted Volunteers, to South Africa, will be allowed pay and full staff pay to the date of leaving India.

THE Government of India has sanctioned a revised estimate, amounting to Rs. 6,772, of the cost of the survey of the Kalikeri-Rayachoti feeder line and a grant has been alloted for the purpose.

THE Madras Government has authorised the District Magistrates in twelve Districts to entertain temporary establishment for employment in connection with renewal of Arms Act licenses.

BESIDES his generous gift of Rs. 2,000 to the Lumsden's Horse Equipment Fund, Khan Bahadur Khwaja Muhammad Khan of Hoti presented two good horses which were gratefully accepted.

PROVISION will be made in the military estimates for 1900-1901, for Rs. 2,34,000 for the purpose of assisting cantonment funds in the establishment and maintenance of cantonment hospitals during the year.

CAPTAIN FERGUSON and Davie, 3rd Sikhs and Brevet Major Harman, 4th Sikhs, will be seconded in their regiments while employed as commandants, Tochi and Wana Levies. The tenure of their appointments will be for five years.

A SPECIAL meeting of the members of the Calcutta Turf Club will be held on the 7th prox., to consider what steps should be taken in view of Sir William Macpherson's retirement to recognise the great services rendered by him to the Turf Club.

THE Government of Madras has sanctioned an estimate, amounting to Rs. 6,504, for the introduction of Winter's Block Instruments on the South Indian Railway between Egmore and Pallavaram, and between Tanjore and Trichinopoly junctions.

THE speech delivered by the Viceroy at the Famine Fund inauguration meeting at Calcutta on Friday will be found in another column. His Excellency was able to read a long list of liberal subscriptions already promised, headed by a donation of £6,000 from Her Majesty the Queen.

IN December last the Government of India in the Home Department was requested to sanction the refund to the Chaplain of Mysore of the import duty paid by him on a stained glass window recently erected in the church at Mercara in memory of the late Rev. A. Fennell. His Excellency the Governor General in Council is of opinion that it is necessary to limit very strictly the grant of exemptions from customs duty, and he finds that applications for exemption have been negatived in cases as strong as that which His Excellency the Governor of Madras now recommended. He therefore regretted that he was unable to sanction the proposal.

THE Secretary of State for India has recently sanctioned the proposals of the Madras Government for improving the position of fourteen Port Officers in the Presidency, by granting them a scale of pay of which the total cost is Rs. 6,600 a month, *plus* a temporary compensation allowance of Rs. 50 a month to one officer. Apart from this allowance, the additional cost involved by the present proposals is Rs. 584 a month, to be borne by Port funds, which must also bear the extra leave and pension charges involved. The salaries of the Port Officers, according to the new scale, will range from Rs. 350 to Rs. 600 a month.

THE people of the plague infected village of Begumpur in the Jullundur district have set an excellent example to their neighbours. From start to finish they have taken the repressive measures in a proper spirit, doing all they could for themselves instead of sitting down and asking the Sirkar to do everything for them. They set to work to make the best of it, and have been consequently cheery, and contented all through, so that the plague officer certifies it to have been quite a pleasure to have to do with them. The disease has ceased, whitewashing and disinfection have been completed, and the village should be "free" in a day or two.

THE following officers in command of native regiments in the Bengal and Punjab commands will vacate during the current year, including Brevet-Colonels J. B. Lynch and C. Sage, who have already given over command of the 12th Bengal Cavalry and 21st Gurkhas, respectively. Lieutenant Colonel A. Masters, 2nd Central India Horse, follows early next month. Brevet-Colonel H. P. Leach, R.E., Bengal Sappers and Miners, Brevet-Colonel C. W. J. Hingston, 10th Jates, Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Mason, 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, and Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) A. Adye, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, go in June. Brevet-Colonels H. M. Rose, 27th Punjab Infantry, and E. Bruce, 19th Bengal Lancers, vacate in July and August, respectively; Brevet-Colonel H. C. Lamb, 4th Bengal Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel A. de V. Alexander, 16th Bengal Cavalry, Brevet-Colonel A. J. Brander, 19th Punjab Infantry, and Lieutenant-Colonel G. Hawkes, 2-5th Gurkhas, in November; and Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Maisey, 30th Punjab Infantry, in December.

THERE is little of general interest either in the report on the working of Local and District Boards in the N.-W. Provinces or in the Government resolution on that report. There is the usual, one might almost say stereotyped, intimation that "the general results of the year indicate fair progress in the working of all departments under the control" of the Boards, but "the want of interest taken by a larger proportion of the members is still noticeable." At the same time there seems to be a suspicion that this lack of interest is in a measure consequent on the lack of anything interesting, for we find the Government resolution declaring that "there is virtue" in a suggestion that apathetic members might be less languid were they charged with "the administration of certain departments and the disposal of grants made therefor," and so led, "by the method of the formation of sub-committees, to participate more actively and personally in the work with which the Boards are entrusted." It is part of the price India has to pay for education in self-government that district administration has to be adapted to the local self-governors rather than the self-governors are created to meet the needs of district administration.

DR. CONAN DOYLE has announced that he is going to the front, not with a rifle, but with a stethoscope, which many people consider the more dangerous weapon. The Hospital Service will be delighted with its new recruit, and we really envy the wounded man whose surgeon can not only tie the broken limb up skilfully but tell him thrilling stories afterwards. Amongst a number of Englishmen who have since the war been engaged in volunteer ambulance work in South Africa we notice the name of Mr. E. N. Bennet, who has been doing penitence for his hasty magazine article last year by contributing sterling assistance to the wounded of Lord Methuen's column. Mr. Bennett could have made no better answer to those somewhat exaggerated charges against his loyalty and patriotism which were incurred merely by the impolitic hastiness of an Oxford lecturer to rush into print upon a point of conscience. No doubt the suffering he helped to relieve after Magersfontein has enlarged his views both of the nature of war and of the responsibilities of a correspondent.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

EXCITEMENT AT LADYSMITH.

BULLER RESUMES THE CANNONADE.

FREE STATERS MARCHING TO MEET ROBERTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 18, 3-40 P.M

A despatch from Ladysmith, dated Wednesday, states that Sir Redvers Buller having resumed cannonading, the excitement in the Camp was great.

The wagon laagers on Thaba Nyama and the hospital camp on the Colenso Road have disappeared. It is evident that the Free State Burghers are hurrying back to meet Lord Roberts's force moving on Bloemfontein. But few Boer horsemen and cattle are now visible in the plains

SUCCESS OF THE COLONIAL TROOPS OUTSIDE DORDRECHT.

BOERS RETIRED TO ANOTHER POSITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 18.

A telegram dated Sterkstroom, Saturday, 5-30 p.m., states that the Colonial forces outside Dordrecht carried the Boer position at the point of the bayonet.

The casualties among the Colonials were eight killed and seven wounded.

The Boers retired to a stronger position.

THE CAPTURE OF JACOBSDAL.

THE SIXTH DIVISION TAKE POSSESSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 16.

Further information states that when the Mounted Infantry in a preliminary reconnaissance on Thursday visited Jacobsdal, they found only women and children with four British wounded in the town.

When the Mounted Infantry were returning, they were attacked by the Boers who wounded ten, and captured the Colonel and a Major

The Sixth Division afterwards occupied Jacobsdal, where the missing officers were found, wounded.

LATER.

A despatch from Jacobsdal on the 16th states that General French has completely dispersed the enemy's laager, store and depot of supplies and ammunition.

Twenty of all ranks were wounded.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

BOER OCCUPATION OF RENSBURG.

LOSS OF BRITISH STORES.

TWO COMPANIES OF THE WILTSHIRES MISSING.

COMPANY OF NEW SOUTH WALES MOUNTED INFANTRY ANNIHILATED.

LONDON, FEB. 17.

The Boers have occupied Rensburg.

The "Daily Mail's" correspondent at Naauwpoort telegraphs that the British in evacuating Rensburg lost a quantity of stores.

Two Companies of the Wiltshires, while withdrawing from Kloof camp, lost their way and are missing.

The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent reports from Naauwpoort that during the fighting at Rensburg, a patrol of the Inniskillings were surrounded, but succeeded in cutting their way through. A Company of New South Wales mounted infantry was annihilated ; only one of five officers returned to camp.

FRENCH'S OPERATIONS BEFORE KIMBERLEY.

LONDON, FEB. 16.

A despatch from Lord Roberts, dated Jacobsdal 16th, says that General French reports that in the morning he completely dispersed the enemy from the southern side of Kimberley from Alexandersfontein to Olphantsfontein, and is now going to occupy their ground. He also has captured a laager, a store depot, and supplies of ammunition.

Our casualties are about twenty.

Kimberley is cheerful and well.

LONDON, FEB. 17.

Reuter wiring from Jacobsdal on the 16th, says that General French was enthusiastically welcomed at Kimberley.

THE OCCUPATION OF JACOBSDAL.

Reuter, wiring from Jacobsdal on the 15th, says the British occupied Jacobsdal to-day, after a series of skirmishes with a small force of Boers.

Our artillery shelled the environs and drove off the remainder.

MAGERSFONTEIN ABANDONED.

General Roberts wires from Jacobsdal that he has good reason to believe that the Magersfontein trenches have been abandoned by the Boers who are endeavouring to escape.

General French is scouring the country to the north of Kimberley, and one of General Kelly-Kenny's brigades of Infantry is pursuing a large Boer convoy moving towards Bloemfontein.

LORD ROSEBERY AND LORD LANSDOWNE ON THE GOVERNMENT PROPOSALS.

CONSCRIPTION THE ONLY ALTERNATIVE

LONDON, FEB. 15.

In the House of Lords, Lord Rosebery said that the Government's military proposals were inadequate to the occasion and that if Britain lost South Africa, the Empire would break away. Lord Lansdowne said that the only alternative to the Government proposals was some form of conscription. Lord Roberts, he said, had not demanded more troops but they were ready if they were wanted.

THE COMMAND OF THE SECOND DIVISION.

General Lyttelton has succeeded General Clery in the command of the Second Division.

TRANSPORT ARRIVAL.

The transport Ulstermore, with two batteries and ammunition column on board, has arrived at Capetown.

ESCAPE OF A CORRESPONDENT FROM LADYSMITH.

HEALTH OF GARRISON FAIR.

HORSE SAUSAGE AND SOUP FACTORY STARTED.

LONDON, FEB. 16.

Reuter's correspondent escaped from Ladysmith on the 10th inst., guided by a Kaffir, and has succeeded in reaching Chieveley after many hair-breadth escapes. He reports that the health of the garrison is fair and that they are very resolute. A factory has been started in which is being made excellent horse sausages and nourishing soup. He states that the Boer reports of a sortie having been repulsed are untrue.

DEATH OF COLONEL EAGER.

Colonel Eagar who was captured at Stormberg has died of his wounds.

CAPTURE OF A CONVOY BY THE BOERS.

A large force of Boers from Colesburg with ten guns captured a large convoy yesterday, at Riet River, after tremendous shelling.

Our losses were under thirty.

CRONJE IN FULL RETREAT.

IMPORTANT CAPTURE OF STORES, &c.

General Cronje with 10,000 men is in full retreat towards Bloemfontein.

General Kelly-Kenny is fighting a rear guard action and harassing his retreat.

A telegram from Lord Roberts, dated Jacobsdal 17th, states that General Kelly-Kenny yesterday captured 78 waggons of stores, two of which were laden with Mauser rifles, a quantity of shells and explosives and all belonging to Cronje's laager, which the British artillery was shelling, when Lord Kitchener despatched the messenger.

Reuter wiring from Jacobsdal on 17th, says that owing to the fatigue of his oxen, Cronje was compelled to form a laager with the uncaptured waggons, which General Kelly-Kenny is now vigorously shelling.

GENERAL KELLY-KENNY REINFORCED.

LONDON, FEB. 18.

General Kelly-Kenny has been reinforced by the Highland Brigade and continues the pursuit of Cronje.

He has now captured over one hundred of the enemy's waggons.

General French has left Kimberley to co-operate in the pursuit.

The guards are now encamped on the enemy's position at Magersfontein.

HOW THE ADVANCE WAS PLANNED.

LORD ROBERTS DEVISED THE COMBINATIONS.

Reuter in a despatch from Jacobsdal says that General French's march is the finest ever made. The whole movement was conceived by Lord Roberts, and consisted of different combinations, all dovetailing exactly. General French led the way, and General Tucker's division, wit which Lord Kitchener was followed, while General Kelly-Kenny's division was, close behind.

Notwithstanding unforeseen obstacles, and particularly with the transport, the movement is a complete success.

The Boers have been outflanked and their only alternatives were retreat or starvation.

FIGHTING IN NATAL.

LONDON, FEB. 18.

Reuter's correspondent, wiring from Durban yesterday, states that it was reported that fighting was going on on General Buller's extreme right.

FRENCH AND KEKEWICH PROMOTED.

General French has been promoted to the rank of Major-General ; and Lieut.-Col. Kekewich to the rank of Colonel for their services in connection with the relief and defence of Kimberley.

CASUALTIES.

The name of Lieut. Petre, of the King's Royal Rifles, has been added to the list of those killed at the Tugela.

[The deceased officer was brother of Lieut. Petre, R. N., of the Bombay Defence Squadron.]

The casualties at Jacobsdal and Waterval, on the 14th and 15th, were three killed and twenty-five wounded.

ARMY ADDITIONS.

An Army Order approves of the addition of two line battalions to the Northumberlands, Liverpools, Worcesters, Middlesex, Manchesters and Munsters.

THE RELIEF OF KIMBERLEY.

A special cablegram to the "Indian Daily News," containing the news of the relief of Kimberley, reached Calcutta, at 9 o'clock last night, and was at once despatched to the chief rendezvous, the State dinner at Government House, and the leading clubs and messes. The effect of the news was obvious in the Officers' Mess of the Royal Irish Rifles. The enthusiasm which it occasioned is difficult to describe, and it spread like wild-fire to the other meses and canteens. In Lumsden's camp the sentry who received the news first ran pardonably away top-speed to announce the tidings. In the Theatre Royal and Opera House, where it was reflected on bioscope, it was received at first with wonder, followed by ringing cheers.

THE TRANSVAAL WAR FUND.

MESSRS. KING KING & COMPANY forward us copy of a letter addressed to their London firm by the Lord Mayor regarding the Transvaal War Fund :—

The Mansion House, London, January 23rd.

DEAR SIRS,—I have noticed, with much pleasure and interest, the handsome contribution of the 5th Bengal Cavalry to the Transvaal War Fund, enclosed in your last list and remittance. I shall be glad if you will take some way of communicating to them my feelings of gratitude for this participation in the benevolent work of providing for the widows and orphans of the men of her Majesty's Forces now fighting and laying down their lives for their Queen and country. I shall welcome the sympathy and aid of the Indian Troops with peculiar satisfaction, as exhibiting the feeling of comradeship which exists between all those who serve the Empress-Queen whether at home or in India or the Colonies—and which I trust and believe will ever continue. Requesting you to be the medium of conveying this expression of my thanks to the Troops who have subscribed.—I am &c.,

ALFRED J. NEWTON, Lord Mayor.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

NO FAMINE GRANT TO BE MADE.

LONDON, FEB. 16.

Lord George Hamilton, speaking in the House of Commons, said that it was not intended to make a famine grant to India from the British Treasury. There was no reason, he said, to believe that the financial means and credit of the Government of India were insufficient to meet all demands.

ARMY ESTIMATES VOTED.

The Commons have voted the supplementary Army Estimates of thirteen millions by 213 against 32.

THE FAMINE FUND.

The Mansion House Famine Fund last night had reached £55,500.

THE VICEROY AND EDUCATION IN INDIA.

PROPOSAL OF A CENTRAL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 18.

Speaking at the Calcutta University Convocation to-day, the Viceroy said that while he recognised the essential permanence of higher education in our system in India he was no friend of those who argue that primary education could be neglected ; on the contrary he thought that secondary and higher education should become more and more a field for private effort and should make a decreasing demand upon Government intervention and control. Meanwhile it was imperative to recognise that the aid system involved as its corollary a due measure of State inspection and control, and his desire was to re-vindicate on behalf of the State and its various provincial agents the responsibility which there has been a tendency to abdicate. Referring to the scheme he sketched last year at a similar meeting which it will be remembered foreshadowed the creation of a Central Education Department under the Government of India the Viceroy contented himself with assuring his hearers that his plans had not been forgotten. Up to the present he had only been able to undertake the preliminaries.

THE INDIAN FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

H. E. the Viceroy has received a letter from the Earl of Northbrook expressing his keenest interest in the Indian Famine Relief Fund and warmest commiseration for the sufferings of the people, and enclosing a handsome contribution of £500.

THE FAMINE.

SPEECH BY THE VICEROY.

THE Calcutta Town Hall was packed on Friday with a gathering of the European and native community on the occasion of the Town's meeting to form a Famine Relief Fund. The high officials, leading merchants and everyother class were represented. His Excellency the Viceroy was voted to the chair and delivered a speech which was intently listened to, and frequently applauded. His Excellency said :—

"It is a source of much distress to me that the first occasion upon which I should have been invited to take the chair at a great meeting of the citizens of Calcutta convened by the Sheriff in deference to a requisition from the leading members, both of the European and native communitites, should be of the present character. It is a sorrowful task to stand up and to speak of sufferings of millions of our fellow creatures, who while we are living in comfort and affluence are enduring severe hardships and privations and are practically only being saved from the clutches of death by the direct action of the State and yet, on other hand, I can imagine no occasion more loudly calling for a meeting such as this, or for the presence of the Viceroy in the chair than one in which he should, as the head of the Government of India as the official spokesman of society and as representative of her Majesty the Queen, address that appeal to the Indian world in which he is probably only anticipating its natural instincts in making, but which nevertheless will derive force and concentration from the circumstances under which it is delivered. (Applause.) You are all aware, ladies and gentlemen, that we are confronted in India by a famine of unparalleled magnitude. Each famine as it comes these words are apt to be used and I am conscious of the dangers of exaggeration. At the same time from the figures and facts submitted to me from the totals of those already on relief and from the estimates of the probable duration and extent of the suffering that are being sent up, I entertain little doubt that in the territories seriously affected the description is literally true. I might emphasise the tragedy and pathos of the situation by adding that in some parts of India plague co-exists with the famine and that,

FOR INSTANCE, IN BOMBAY CITY

more people are now dying in each week from plague than has ever been the case before, at the same moment that in other parts of the Bombay Presidency more people are only being saved from death and from famine by Government relief. On the present occasion, however, I prefer to say nothing further about the plague. Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof. The picture is already sombre enough without any darkening of the colours, and it is to the situation as created by the famine alone that I invite your attention this afternoon. I have during the past few days, received accounts specially sent to me at my reqest from every affected province or part of India, which enables me to give you, the most recent tidings. When I spoke in Council, exactly four weeks ago from to-day, the numbers throughout India, in receipt of relief, exceeded 3 1-4 millions. To-day, in spite of the closer stringency of the tests which have been applied and which, I may say say, in passing, has been unanimously welcomed by the local Governments and officers as both timely and necessary, the total exceeds 3 3-4 millions. No such number of persons has ever before been simultaneously relieved by any Government in the world, but I am constrained to admit that in spite of every legitimate precaution that may be taken, these totals are not likely to prove the maximum, but that in the spring and summer months that lie before us they will be substantially increased. Bombay reports to us a distress that is attacking classes and strata of society hither exempt. The Punjab say that the loss of crops in that province has been the greatest on record and that, whereas in 1897 the number on relief steadily declined from the month of February onwards in the present year, they will as surely mount up in the Central Provinces. 1 1-2 millions of persons are already relieved and the Chief Commissioner contemplates that before June this total may have swollen to 2 millions. The Central Provinces were the dark spot of the famine of 1896-97, but the intensity and extent of the drought are greater now and

MUST LEAVE A BLIGHT

upon that unhappy province for many a long year to come. In Central India even fertile Malwa which has always been the asylum for famine stricken wanderers from other parts, has itself been stripped bare and hundreds of thousands of poor fugitives who crowded over the border in the early days of scarcity have drifted back again to pick up a meagre subsistence wherever they can. Famine conditions of the worst type prevail in Western Rajputana where Jodhpur has lost as much as 90 per cent of its stock of cattle. Other States a little less and they are spreading towards the eastern parts of that region. All these circumstances will show you that there is no exaggeration in describing the present as an unprecedented emergency and that it is on as forcible and overpowering a ground of appeal as any pleader for charity ever possessed that I appear before you this afternoon. I think I may say with truth, that except in some Native States which either did not posses the requisite organisation, or which began rather late in the day the mortality from famine has so far been almost completely, if not absolutely, repressed. Such deaths as have occurred here and there have been of a character normal in any period of distress. Owing to

THE LOWERED PHYSIQUE

at such times some of the invalids and weaklings of the village inevitably die, but there has been a conspicuous absence on the present occasion of the poor emaciated wrecks, the living skeletons whose pitiful likenesses nearly broke our hearts when they appeared in the illustrated papers three years ago. When I remember that the great Duke of Wellington, who had to fight a big famine in the Deccan, while in command there at the beginning of the present century, wrote in one of his despatches that at Ahmednagar alone 50 persons died of starvation each day and when I contemplate the enormous numbers with which we are now dealing, I do feel some glow of honourable pride. (Applause) To any who may think that the recent rains which have fallen in some parts of India and the fringe of which has even reached us in Calcutta may sensibly alleviate the position I must regretfully point out that while they have been of some assistance in parts of the Punjab even there they have produced no check upon the upward rise of relief figures, while elsewhere in the afflicted parts of Bombay, Rajputana, Central India and the Central Provinces there has been no rain at all. There the ground is like an oven which, as spring grows into summer, will become hotter and still more burning.

HELP FROM ENGLAND.

Ladies and gentlemen, a month ago I hardly contemplated that great and increasing as our sufferings were we could expect very much practical assistance form England. Sympathy from all, help from particular friends of India, contributions from a few, I felt certain that we should receive. But that in the midst of all its anxieties and troubles the British nation should open wide its purse to us seemed to me to be so unlikely and even not to be expected. I scarcely thought the expression of my doubt would be transmitted home, but never was I more pleased than when I ascertained that I had underrated the degree of interest which many of my countrymen in England take in India. However great their absorption in other concerns, and when the Lord Mayor came forward and offered to place the prestige and help of the Mansion House at our disposal, I felt then, and the Secretary of State shared my opinion, that to all in England who were willing to give the opportunity should not be denied that whether offerings were great or small they would be acceptable and that though the old country could not do for us again what it did in 1896-97—some thing of value might be expected from its generosity. (Applause.) It is in these circumstances that a branch of the fund which we are about to inaugurate this afternoon is being opened to day in London by the Lord Mayor to which the subscriptions of our English friends and sympathisers will be sent. (Applause.) Meanwhile we had already decided to open an Indian Famine Fund here and to make our appeal to the entire country. My first step in the constitution of requisite machinery was to ask her Majesty the Queen-Empress if she would again consent, as in 1897 to be the patron of the fund. Along with her gracious acceptance of this post her Majesty generously announced a contribution of £1,000 towards the fund, only one among the many examples of her noble fellow feeling for her Indian people. (Loud applause).

INDIAN GENEROSITY.

In India I have already found a similar interest and a like generosity prevail. Before this meeting or this fund were made known the Maharaja of Durbhanga came to me and in that spirit of open handed and large-hearted munificence which we have learned in a comparatively short time to associate permanently with his name he offered to inaugurate any such fund by a donation, a truly princely donation, of 1 1-2 lakhs or £10,000. (Applause). Other general offers and promises have since followed and already I think I may say that the ship that we are launching this afternoon is fairly under way. I may add that I have been fortunate enough to persude Sir Francis Maclean, Chief Justice of Bengal, who was chairman of the Committee in 1897 to give us the advantage of his experience and authority in the same capacity now, as also to enlist the energies of Mr. Donald Smeaton as secretary. And now you may expect a few words from me as to the conditions under which we appeal to your charity and the objects to which it will be applied. I am not inclined to draw any pedantic distinction between spheres of Government duty and of private benevolence. Wide as is the scope of Government inasmuch as it includes the whole duty of saving human life, it is not so ample as to leave no margin for outside assistance. We are not asking you to relieve the Government of its due burden or to save us from one penny of an expenditure that ought properly to fall upon our shoulders. Whatever you give us will make no difference in the extent and character of our outlay. That is fixed for us by the high conception we entertain of our public duty ; but for all that there is ample field for private generosity both in supplement to that which the State can do, and must do, and often in pursuit of that which the State cannot do at all. It is our task to keep the people alive and to see them safely through the period of their sufferings, but no expert knowledge is required to recognise that there are a hundred ways in which the condition of their sufferings may be alleviated while they still last and a fresh start in the world be given to the sufferers when the worst is over (applause).

THE LEGITIMATE OBJECTS OF PRIVATE CHARITY

have indeed been carefully analysed and scientifically laid down both by the Government during the last famine and by the Famine Commission afterwards. We ask your money to provide warm raiment, clothes and blankets for poor workers who spend their nights out of doors either in the open air or under flimsy mats of straw. In the Punjab as you know, it is still very cold at nights. Later on, when the rains come, some covering will be required to ward off the chills that bring fever and dysentery in their train. Think again of the good that may be done by the distribution of small comforts of milk, arrowroot, cornflower and other medicinal sustenance to the aged, infirm, to the invalids and, above all, to the children. My one happy experience in connection with the whole famine is my recollection of having saved the lives of two poor little children in Kathiawar who were very nearly gone, but for whom I ordered milk to be supplied until they were quite recovered, as I have since heard, with satisfactory results. A third object to which the funds subscribed by charity are devoted is the relief of orphans although I hope that our timely measures and vast outlay may prevent there being many of this class upon the present occasion Then there is no class who appeal peculiarly for private assistance, since they deliberately, though for the most honourable of motives, elect to stand outside of State relief. I allude to

THE PURDANASHIN WOMEN

whom our system does not touch and to the destitute but respectable persons and classes, who are too proud to apply for Government help, who find it derogatory to labour and who would sooner die than beg. In Native States these are likely to be provided for, but there is many a silent sufferer of these classes in British India for whom I would plead. Finally there remains the great object upon which the bulk of the money that was subscribed in 1897 was spent, viz. the provision of cattle, of grain, of fodder and of implements to enable the sufferers to make a start again in life when the time of adversity is past. The Government does what it can in such cases by takavi advances, by remissions of rent and otherwise, but it is beyond our power to cover the whole field that is open, and there is not a donor however humble in India or in England of even a rupee or a shilling to our cause who may not be honestly confident that that petty sum will bring a ray of light, a dawning of hope into the heart of some unhappy peasant who for months will not have known what light or hope were (applause). These then are the objects upon which will be expended such funds whether from England or from India as the public may be willing to give us. Let me add that on the present occasion we propose to make no discrimanation between the claim of Native State and of British India. In the famime of 1897 organised relief was only in an experimental stage in native territory. Relief Fund Committees had not been created, the urgency for distribution did not exist and the fund was primarily raised for British India. This year, however the

FAMINE IS MUCH MORE PRONOUNCED IN NATIVE STATES

and the distress in many of them is very acute. Their recuperative power will be small. The chiefs and durbars have under the initative of the Government accepted the responsibility quite new to them and have organised a system which has in many cases, placed a severe strain upon their resources. We owe them a return for their gallant efforts and their people deserve the public bounty just as much as do our own. In some of these Native States private charity has already come to the assistance of the durbars. The Seths of Bikanir and Bundelkhand have been loyally and generously assisting the chiefs. Private committees exist in Jaipur, Ajmere, Abu and other places. As we have read in the newspapers public committees and funds were started some time ago, both in Bombay and the Punjab while native generosity is thus forthcoming in many parts though not, I regret to say, equally in all. It is a pleasure to me to add that I know of many cases in which English officers personally engaged in the famine fight are setting aside no small portion of their own salaries to supplement the relief, which they are already administering on behalf of the Government. Similarly, many a native official is laburing manfully in the common cause. (Applause) In conclusion, though I do not suppose that there is any one in this hall who would ask why Bengal and Calcutta should be asked to contribute when they are not suffering yet should such a thought occur to any man I would say to him that this is the very reason why I invite him all the more to subscribe. Not merely is Indian suffering of Indian interest irrespective of Province or district or city, but there is in the circumstances of the present case a peculiar reason for a generous response in this part of the country. While no rain has fallen elsewhere, Bengal has enjoyed a full share. The suffering of others has even proved your gain, for Bengal cultivators have realised for their surplus crops a price that in ordinary times they would not have touched. Apart from this, however, was there ever a case in which

THE RICH MAN OUT OF HIS ABUNDANCE SHOULD MORE FREELY GIVE

to the poor man in his misery? (Applause.) If any rich man in this city is in any doubt as to whether he should subscribe I would gladly give him a railway ticket to the famine district and take what he chose to give me on his return. He might go with a hard heart but he would come back with a broken one. Nor need any poor man desist from offering his mite ; a mite to him may be almost a fortune to the starving. To each of us therefore the call should come, to every one European or native, official, merchant or professional man, it may equally appeal. In yielding to it we shall be obeying a summons that lies at the root of all religion and is the consecration of our common humanity." (Loud and continued applause).

DEATH OF MAJOR GUILDING.

A telegram from the British Consul at Chingmai reports the death, last Wednesday, of Major Guilding, of the Essex Regiment, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General at Quetta, who has been during leave employed on intelligence duty on the Burma-Siam frontier.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

OWING to the Byculla Club Ball hounds will mee on Wednesday instead of Thursday this week.

LORD TERENCE BLACKWOOD will not become Lord Ava, but will take the title of Lord Clandeboye, by which name Lord Ava was known before Lord Dufferin was made a Marquess.

BOMBAY RACES.

CONCLUDING DAY.

THE finish of the Bombay Race week took place on Saturday when there was a very large attendance. Special interest was centred in the day's racing, as the programme included the Turf Club Cup and Byculla Club Cup. A start was made with the "Small Pony Plate," for which Conqueror started on odds on favourite. He lost the race which went to Anaiza, who started at 5 to 1. The public did not plunge on Nevermore for the "Final Plate," and with Nobleman in form a great deal of money went list of on Greenhalgh's mount, who again added to his victories. For the "Importers Plate" only five turned out, and the race went to Kettledrum, who has come on since his appearance about a month ago. Ailie was considered a real good thing for the "Byculla Club Cup," but again backers came a cropper. The horse was never prominent, and could not stay when the sprint came to be made. Brave Himyar won hard held by two and a half lengths, and Taylor, his trainer, is to be congratulated on the excellent appearance and sound condition of the horses he has saddled. Another favourite in Rebecca went down in the "International Stakes," which was won by The Fawn, carrying a feather weight. Pansy, despite her weight, ran a good race, but Guy Fawkes performed very disappointingly. The last event was the "Colaba Plate," the finish for which was the finest of the day, Orion, Roy, and Beadsman were locked together for the last 150 yards, and possibly if Roy had not hung on to Beadsman, thus somewhat interfering with Ebrahim's effort to get through, it is possible the result might have been different. Every body was delighted at Mr. Lyndon's successes, as in addition to Orion winning the Colaba Plate, Eclipse easily accounted for the Turf Club Cup.

"The Small Pony Handicap."—Rs. 1,100, oot of the which second receives Rs. 100. For Arab and C. B. ponies, 13-2 and under. Weight—Handicap. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr Abdool Aziz bin Saif's g a h Anaiza, 7st 11lbs.	Hoyte	1
Mr Hyde and Aga S Shah's b a h Conqueror, 8st 10lbs	Ebrahim	2
Mr Ali bin Amer's ch a h Pretender, 9st 4lbs	Soda	3
Messrs G K and D D's ch a h Muktar, 8st 9lbs	Greenhalgh	0
Captain Purvis's g a h Moonlight, 7st	Heeroo	0

Betting: 5 to 4 on Conqueror, 4 to 1 against Muktar, 5 to 1 Anaiza. 10 to 1 Pretender and Moonlight.

Moonlight and Anaiza made the running with Conqueror and Pretender next, and in this order they ran to the two-furlong post. Here Anaiza went to the front, followed by Conqueror, and a desperate race ensued up the straight. Anaiza lasted out the better and won by three-quarters of a length, Pretender being third, three lengths off. Time, 1min. 38 2-5secs.

"The New Importers' Plate."-Rs. 1,000, out of which second receives Rs. 100, and thethird Rs. 50. Handicap the for horses imported direct into Bombay since 1st July, 1899. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr G Hunter's ch aus g Kettledrum, 9st 3lbs	Greenhalgh	1
Messrs Cavanagh and Martin's b aus g Peerage by Pero 7st 11lbs	Hoyte	2
Messrs Tulloch and Allen's ch aus g Terapore, 8st 7lbs	Robertson	3
Mr Jackson's ch aus m Albicore, 8st 4lbs	Ebrahim	0
Mr R J Hunter's b aus g Inspector, 7st 10lbs	Heeroo	0

Betting: Evens on Kettledrum, 3 to 1 against Terapore, 4 to 1 Albicore, 12 to 1 Inspector and Peerage.

Terapore went off with the lead, with Kettledrum and Inspector next, Albicore next, and Peerage last. At the bend Kettledrum and Peerage drew up to Terapore, who was beaten at the distance, and the former only managed to get home by a neck ; bad third. Time, 1min. 4secs.

"The Final Plate."—Rs. 1 100, out of which the second receives Rs. 100. For Arab and C. B. Ponies 14 hands and under. Weight—Handicap. Distance—3 furlongs

Messrs Mathuradass Gooculdass and Anandji Nanji's b a h Nobleman, 9st 4lbs	Greenhalgh	1
Mr Lyndon's b a h Squire, 8st 4lbs	Robinson	2
Mr Cassum Abdool Rehman's bl a h President, 9st 10lbs	Nama	3
Mr Hyde's b a h Nevermore, 9st 1lb	Ebrahim	0
Mr S C P's g a h Special, 8st 7lbs	Noor Mahomed	0
Mr Fischer' ch a h Governor, 7st 12lbs	Heeroo	0
Mr H Vishram's b a h Munwar, 7st 10lbs	Gibbs	0
Mr S C P's ch a h Panala, 7st 9lbs	Sumshuddin	0
Mr Burke's b a h Rory II, 7st 6lbs	Hoyte	0

Betting: 2 to 1 against Nobleman, 3 to 1 Nevermore, 4 to 1 Governor, 6 to 1 Munwar, 10 to 1 Special, 12 to 1 Squire and President, 20 to 1 others.

Governor, closely attended by President, made the running, with Nobleman and Squire in good positions, Munwar being last. Half-way President was passed by Governor who headed his horses to the distance, where Squire and Nobleman came up, the latter winning by a length ; three-quarters of a length between Squire and President. Nevermore was fourth, Panala fifth, Special sixth and Munwar last. Time, 1 min. 21 3-5secs.

"The Byculla Club Cup."—A cup value £50 sterling presented by members of the Byculla Club, and Rs. 2 500 from the Fund, out of which the second receives Rs. 300, and the third Rs. 200. For Horses. Weight—Handicap. Distance 1 1-2 miles.

H H The Maharaja of Jodhpore's br am h Brave Himyar, 9st 1lb	Southall	1
Mr A Sattar's b aus h Enfil, 7st 4lbs	Oomarkhan	2
Mr Milward and Aga S Shah's b aus m Ailie, 8st 13lbs	Ebrahim	3
Mr Lyndon's b aus g Tubal Cain II, 9st 2lbs	Robinson	0
Mr W A Cochrane's b e m Rags, 7st 2lbs	Hoyte	0

Betting: 6 to 4 on Ailie, 6 to 4 against Brave Himyar, 6 to 1 Tubal Cain II, 12 to 1 Enfil, 30 to 1 Rags.

Ailie was the quickest away followed by Enfil and Tubal Cain II, Brave Himyar fourth, and Rap last, this order was maintained for six furlongs when Brave Himyar began to improve his position. Enfil led but was passed by the American horse before rounding the corner, and coming on Brave Himyar won easily by 2 1-2 lengths from Enfil, Ailie being third, and Tubal Cain fourth. Time, 2 min. 4 3-5 secs.

The Turf Club Cup. Rs. 2,500, out of which second receives Rs. 300, and the third Rs. 200. For Arab and C. B. Horses. Weight—Handicap.—Distance—1 1-2 miles.

Mr Lyndon's ch a h Eclipse, 8st 6lbs	Robinson	1
Mr Ali bin Amer's b a h Hyderi, 8st 2lbs	Gibbs	2
H H Aga Khan's b a h Yildiz, 9st 4lbs	Ebrahim	3
Mr Moochool Shah's b cb g Lachin, 8st 4lbs	Southall	0
Mr S C P's ch a h Chand, 8st	Noor Mahomed	0
Mr S C P's g a h Shanavaz, 7st 12lbs	Sumshuddin	0
Mr Croesus' b a h Kaparthala, 7st 4lbs	Heeroo	0
H H the Maharaja of Holkar's br a h Chieftain, 7st 3lbs	Hoyte	0

Betting: 6 to 4 against Yildiz, 4 to 1 Eclipse, 6 to 1 Hyderi, 8 to 1 Lachin, 10 to 1 Chand and Shanavaz, 15 to 1 others.

Kaparthala, attended by Hanavaz, showed the way, Eclipse, Yildiz and Hyderi being well placed. Five furlongs from home Shanavaz took the lead, but he lost his place after going a furlong, Hyderi, in turn being supplanted by Eclipse. At the distance the Favourite was beaten and Eclipse coming on from Hyderi won easily by two and a half lengths ; bad third. Time, 2 mins 52secs.

The "International Stakes." Rs. 1,100, out of whicq the second receives Rs. 100. For Ponies 14 hands and unler. Weight—Handicap. Distance—1 mile.

Major Gough's ch aus m The Fawn, 6st 5lbs.	Futehsingh	1
H H The Maharaja of Jodhpore's ch aus m Pansy, 9st 10lbs	Southall	2
Mr Lyndon's b aus m Waress, 8st 2lbs	Robinson	3
Mr Cassum Abdool Rehman's ch aus g Guy Fawkes, 8st	Heeroo	0
Mr Milward and Aga S Shah's ch aus m Rebeca, 9st 11lbs	Ebrahim	0
Mr A Sattar's b aus m Beccles, 9st 10lbs	Oomerkhan	0

Betting: 2 to 1 on Rebecca, 4 to 1 Pansy, 8 to 1 Beecles and Guy Fawkes, 12 to 1 Waress, 15 to 1 Fawn.

Beccles caused delay at the post, but the field went off level. The Fawn at once made the pace and led to the six furlongs with Beccles in attendance. At the five furlongs The Fawn was going well, but Beccles was beaten and Rebecca, Waress and Pansy drew up. In the straight, they ran close, The Fawn winning by a length from Pansy, Waress a neck behind, and Rebecca close up. Time, 1min 50secs.

"The Colaba"—Plate. Rs. 1,000, out of which the second receives Rs. 100 and the third Rs. 50.—Handicap for Horses. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Lyndon's b aus g Orion, 7st 12lbs	Robinson	1
H H Aga Khan's br aus g Beadsman, 9st 7lbs	Ebrahim	2
Messrs G K and D D's bl aus g Roy, 8st 2lbs	Heeroo	3
H H The Maharaja of Jodhpore's b e g Jolly Friar, 9st 8lbs	Southall	0
Mr Hajee Ismail Sait's br e m Seamist, 7st 10lbs	Oomerkhan	
Mr W A Cochrane's b e h Amhurst, 7st 2lbs	Hoyte	0

Betting: 6 to 4 against Jolly Friar, 4 to 1 Beadsman, 6 to 1 Orion and Roy, 12 to 1 Amhurst and Seamist.

Roy was the most prominent to the bend, where Orion and Beadsman came up. Jolly Friar never found an opening, A great race was witnessed, Orion coming with a rush on the outside and winning by a neck, same distance between second and third. Time, 1min. 15secs.

FAREWELL DINNER TO LORD SANDHURST.

SPEECHES AT THE BYCULLA CLUB.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD SANDHURST, the retiring Governor, was entertained to dinner in the Byculla Club, on Thursday evening. After dinner the "Queen-Empress" was proposed and enthusiastically responded to.

The Hon. Mr. J. Nugent then proposed the toast, the Navy and the Army, and said :—

He could not claim attention after the eloquence of the Cicero of the Bombay Bar. We were told that the dispensations of Providence were inscrutable and that he was ready to accept the fact. When he arrived that evening he was confronted with the fact that owing to the absence of Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Chief Justice of Bombay, who was exhausted with the labours of writing judgments for the last fortnight and was unavoidably absent, it devolved on him (Mr. Nugent) to propose the toast of the Navy and the Army. (Cheers.) He was pre-eminently a peaceful human being and essentially a man of peace. The only connection he had with the Navy and the Army consisted in the fact that he was a member of the Army and Navy Co-operative Society—(laughter)—a useful institution that supplies articles at low rates to poverty-stricken citizens. (Renewed laughter.) It was quite true that good wine needed no bush and it was therefore unnecessary for him at that late hour of the night to expatiate on the merits of the Navy and the Army. The success of our arms in South Africa had not been so great nor our progress towards the successful termination of the war so rapid as might be desired, but he was perfectly sure there was no human being throughout her Majesty's Dominions who was not sure of the ultimate result of the War, and who was not filled with admiration at the heroic courage displayed by the officers and men at the battle on the Tugela and Modder River and at Rensburg against the mobile Boers and their ubiquitous Long Tom. We must not forget that side by side with the Tommy and the officers are the Blue Jackets—(loud cheers)—of the Terrible and Powerful and other marine cruisers. One other point which he would mention was that in proposing the health of the Navy and the Army, he would also propose the health of the ex-officers and of H. E. Lord Sandhurst. As an old servant of Government he would add that no Governor has earned, as Lord Sandhurst had earned during the last five years, the affection of every man—(applause)—not forgetting the gracious lady, Lady Sandhurst—(cheers)—who has presided over Government House. He would now propose the health of the Navy and the Army. (Loud cheers.)

H. E. THE ADMIRAL.

H. E. Rear Admiral Bosanquet, in reply to the toast on behalf of the Navy, said :—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I am very proud that it has fallen to my lot to return thanks for the Navy to-night, but after all the eloquent speeches we have been listening to so long, the best thing I can do is to cut it very short. I think you will agree with me in that. The Hon. Mr. Nugent has spoken in very flattering terms of the recent action of the Navy. The reason of the flattery or rather why the Navy is spoken of in flattering terms is because the Navy is strong, and the reason the Navy is strong is because the tendency of public opinion has been for some time in favour of a strong Navy, and the Government has been forced by the pressure of public opinion to provide the Navy with the best ships and the best guns that money can buy. (Applause.) Now this general concentration of public opinion on the Navy is, I fear, somewhat the cause of military armaments being overlooked. However that may be, I desire now, on behalf of all Naval officers, to bear witness of my admiration of the splendid heroism of our troops in South Africa. (Loud cheers.) I believe when the history of the war comes to be written it will be found that in all the annals of our military history, there has never been more glorious courage, more conspicuous gallantry, more indomitable perseverance and determination than has been shown by our Army in the present war. (Applause.) As for the armaments I do not wish to speak of them, but there is great truth in the words of Prince Bismarck when he said that the army on the field of battle is an expression of the patriotism of the nation, and the least that the nation can do for its services is to see that the army is provided with the best that money can buy. These are great words, and they are worthy of the attention of nations and Governments. Although so many eloquent people have spoken, I must say a few words on the subject we are thinking of to-night. We are met here to bid farewell and wish God-speed to their Excellencies Lord and Lady Sandhurst. (Cheers.) It is my misfortune that for so short a time I have had the honour of their Excellencies' acquaintance, but I have known them long enough to say that they have endeared themselves to every individual in the Bombay Presidency. The feeling of regret which finds expression to-night is universal throughout the country. (Cheers.) Lord Sandhurst has experienced as great ill-fortune as can befall a great Province of the Empire and there are no words and no voice but of congratulation for the manner in which he has quitted himself of the great responsibility, the burden of which has rested upon his shoulders. (Loud applause.) I also desire to thank the good Lady Sandhurst for the way in which she has fulfilled her trying duties. On behalf of the Navy I desire now to offer to Lord and Lady Sandhurst our sincere and earnest wishes for their future enjoyment of the pleasant period of much needed rest which, we hope, will only endure so long as he himself desire it. Gentlemen, I will not detain you any longer. I thank you most sincerely for the very kind manner in which you have received the health of the Navy. (Loud cheers.)

H. E. Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Low then returned thanks on behalf of the Army in the following terms :—

Your Excellency, Mr. President and Gentlemen,—The Army has been before the public very largely during the last six months and numerous criticisms have, been made as regards its organisation, its equipment and its armament, both in and out of the Press. Well, gentlemen, we welcome all such criticism because we hope and believe that the lessons of this war will not be lost, and we trust the results will be that the nation will insist on having an army fit in every respect to undertake the arduous and responsible duties which attend on our extended Empire. I will say one word in regard to the criticism of one particular form of armament, I allude to the horse artillery and field battery guns, because I believe much of the criticism on this point is premature. I will ask you to remember that the Boers are at the present moment, and have been acting with the railways at their backs, and that every gun that has been brought against us has been brought close up to its position by means of this railway and until the war is taken off the line of railway, it is only possible to make any comparison of our horse and field battery against any mobile artillery that the Boers may be in possession of. There are two points which stand out in regard to the war which is going on which I think ensure our success. (Hear, hear.) The first point has been alluded to by our gallant Admiral the courage and devotion of all ranks serving in the Army—(loud cheers)—and the second is the wonderful unanimity and enthusiasm with which all classes of her Majesty's subjects in every part of the world have shown on the defence of the Empire. (Cheers.) Whether we look to the British Isles, or Canada, or Australia or Ceylon or India, everywhere we see the same thing, all subjects of her Majesty coming forward with their personal services in the defence of her dominions. I thank you most heartily for the manner in which you have received the toast of the Army. (Cheers.)

H E. THE GOVERNOR.

H. E. Lord Sandhurst, responding to the toast of the evening, which had been proposed by the president of the Club, Mr. Macpherson, said :—

Mr. Macpherson and Gentlemen,—It is, I assure you, not very easy for me to reply to such a speech on such an occasion as the present is. Indeed I may say that for a moment or so, it is almost impossible for me to express myself in an adequate manner, for such a farewell as you have given me cannot fail to move me very deeply. It is no light thing, gentlemen, although the preparations for one's departure may have been going on for some little time, to separate oneself suddenly from the associations and the friendships of the past five years—friendships which have become cemented by continual contact with friends, official and non-official, and suddenly to leave colleagues whose generous and loyal co-operation and whose long experience in this country have been my chief support, also the many high officials, who though not belonging to the executive government, I must acknowledge, are amongst our valued advisers, and also to cut oneself adrift from the younger men whose careers I have watched for the past five years, and shall continue to watch with so much interest ;—(cheers)—and, further than that to separate, probably for ever from many individuals outside official circles, and from communities to which the sad circumstances of the past five years have drawn us so close, and further to turn my back for ever on the Presidency and City of Bombay for which I have such a natural affection. (Cheers.) The curtain will fall in my governorship very soon, but not that circumstance, nor time, nor distance will cause, so far as I am concerned, my friendship to grow cold or my memories to fade. (Cheers.) I am extremely glad that the final entertainment farewell takes place within the walls of the Byculla Club. (Cheers.) As you, Mr. Macpherson, truly said, my connection with this club began over 20 years ago. In those days, I suppose, that owing to my youth, I was not allowed to take part in the Saturday Club evening, whose intellectual and also innocent amusements, Jelly Cherry Pool and the Race Game are the delightful sequels of those festive gatherings. (Laughter.) I have another reason for welcoming my final entertainment in this dining-room because it is generally admitted that this Club is the centre of European feeling in the City of Bombay. (Cheers.) Neither I nor my colleagues can forget that we have always received from the European community generous appreciation of the efforts we have made to combat the plague. And I will go further than that and say that I certainly consider that Government have been treated with generosity by you all and also by the responsible Press, because I feel this that they *did* know the difficulties were very great and that Government were doing their utmost to combat them. (Cheers.) The dinner party, to which you, Mr. Macpherson alluded, was graced by probably as distinguished a civilian as ever came to India I mean the late Sir Maxwell Melville, and I remember his suggesting to me that in a few years I should come here as Governor of Bombay, and I scouted the idea as an impossible one. But, Mr. Macpherson you have done more than pay compliment to me, you have given my wine merchant the best chit he ever had when you said that nobody who ever came to Government House ever had a headache the next day. (Laughter.) The most interesting part of it is that the wine merchant is a M. P. among his other qualifications; is somewhere in the back ground as he is a visitor at Government House. But you also remarked on the hospitality of Government House and you paid a compliment to Lady Sandhurst. In the first place, I would say that, grateful as I am to you for your comment on the hospitalities of Government House, the praise does not lie in my direction. As you know very well, Mr. Macpherson, a Governor's duties are multifarious and he cannot attend to details of entertainments, and the whole of the credit for this entertainment is due to Lady Sandhurst, —(loud applause)—and to the members of my staff —(cheers)—and if a few pleasant hours have been passed during the five years, at Government House, either here in Bombay or in Poona, I assure you, we were all amply repaid. (Cheers.) Perhaps, you expect ,me to return my thanks to you for the kindly words you said about Lady Sandhurst. I can assure you that Lady Sandhurst is as deeply touched, as I am, for the reception you have given to her name as well as my own. Perhaps, I may be permitted to say this that in bad times—and they were bad times—never did I hear one sentence which could imply fear or apprehension on the part of Lady Sandhurst—(hear, hear)—and when you complimented me, Mr. Macpherson, on courage shown in times of difficulty. I must say, however, that it is easier for a man with his occupations and his work than for a woman—(loud cheers)—who has more time and leisure to ponder and to ruminate. I am sorry to say that in one respect, perhaps in many, my Governorship has been a failure.(Cries of "No, no.") You don't know what I am going to say. It is in this direction that all the picturesque fun of a Governor's life has been denied me. I am yet a stranger to the Christmas camp. I know I have a pair of guns and I equally well know that I have only had one shot at a black partridge—(laughter)—when I was Sir Charles Ollivant's guest in Sind, and that I missed. And no doubt the few hours of recreation and sport that I have had, have been on our Saturday half holidays on the Mahalaxmi Race-Course, under the able management of Mr. Cecil Gray—(cheers)—that class of sport has immensely improved. (Hear, hear.) I earnestly hope that many successes may attend the colours of Mr. Hyde—(laughter)—whoever he may be, and I hope also that he will have another as good a horse as old Kelso. (Cheers.) I well know and you all also perfectly well know that his white jacket will remain unsullied throughout his career on the turf here or in England. (Cheers.) But I may mention this fact that there are on the turf a great number of people and things which require sharply looking after, and I look forward to the stewards of the W. I. T. Club to doing their duty fearlessly and zealously. Now, gentlemen, the five years of my Governorship will close in a few hours. I recollect very well that very soon after I was appointed I met an old civilian, Mr. F. Wyllie who, after many congratulations, told me what was the verdict Sir P. Wodehouse placed on the Governorship of Bombay. He had served in many parts of the world as Governor but never knew what peace and quiet was till he came to Bombay—(laughter)—and added that it was an ideal appointment. That it is an ideal appointment, I agree, for I consider that it is the best appointment in the gift of the Government at home, always excepting the Viceroyalty of India. But as regards the serenity that surrounds it, I may be permitted to hold a different opinion. (Laughter.) No doubt in the last few months my business has been so incessant and my journeys have been so rapid that I am reminded of a couplet by Lewis Carrol when he wrote—

Life is a spasm and history a whiz,
If that is not sensation I don't know what it is.

(Laughter and cheers I cannot help recollecting, gentlemen the feelings with which I left England a few years ago. My pulses beat very high when I was appointed as a young man, as high officials go, to a post of very great honour and no less responsibility, to a country by which I was so much attracted and to which I am so much attached—attached by the personal ties to which Mr. Macpherson has alluded; (and I am proud indeed to think that there are some of you who remember my father and my uncle) (cheers)—appointed to a country, where there is so much to engage the fancy and arouse the enthusiasm and quicken the sympathies of any man who has any of those qualities in his composition, but above all to a country where our men have done so much not only by their valour and by their force of character, and by their integrity of motive; and it is a country which it was my business to visit as soon as I was a master of myself and could bend my footsteps whither I was disposed. Now, Mr. Macpherson and gentlemen, it has been a practice, I believe, that a Governor should give a resume of the principal acts of his administration and I have heard these declarations termed apologia. I do not propose to give you this resume. That is sufficiently public. Resumes are tedious, on the one hand, to the people who have to make them, and more so to the other to the people who have to listen to them. (Laughter) In the general acceptation of the term apologia, I say I have none to make. In regard to your speech, Mr. Macpherson, while I cannot but say that the terms are too generous —(cries of "No, no")—there seemed to me a current running through it and through your endorsement of that speech, which showed that you were anxious to show your appreciation of a man who had, in your opinion, done his utmost at any rate. (Hear, hear and loud cheers.) But while I accept all this personal favour which you are showing to-night, and if things under difficult circumstances have on the whole gone pretty well, I must claim a full share of your plaudits for my two colleagues on the executive council. (Cheers.) I may sum up the history of my administration, except, perhaps the first year, as a struggle against Famine and Plague. The first year everything appeared to go all right though possibly those of us who have long memories will remember we were terribly afraid that the rains might fail even that year, and in the following year the rains did fail and also came the plague, and I suppose there was never such a combination since the world began for civilians to tackle. On a former occasions I have alluded to the fortitude and patience of the people in their most distressing circumstances. I do not propose to repeat all I have said on those occasions but perhaps this is the last time that I shall have a chance of addressing an audience in Bombay. You will be patient with me while I refer to one or two matters in connection with the officers of Government. I heard there was a feeling abroad that perhaps because medical men are our natural guardians in times of sickness, whether there be a vast sickness or individual sickness, that those efforts were not as thoroughly appreciated as they might have been. Whether that was the talk of the man in the street or not I do not know, but I can tell you this that their efforts have been appreciated, whether in Bombay or in Poona, or whether some Surgeon-Captain has been sent to the mofussil in the rains where he went at once without complaint. I assure you that Government have appreciated his services very fully. (Applause.) Mr. Macpherson, you have been so good as to appraise my services at a very high value. Perhaps in your generous feelings on this occasion as chief of all these officers you have given me more than my meed of praise;—(cries of "No, no")—and for this reason that if things go irreclaimably wrong, the Governor is the person responsible and on him the blame rightly falls, but if things have been pretty well still your encomiums are certainly liberal. I can say that never has a chief or a government been served longer more loyally and so uncomplainingly as the Bombay Government has been served by every branch of the service. I must allude to one branch in particular. I mean the officers employed in plague work and also the officers now employed in famine work. (Loud cheers.) The civilian from his earliest days of service is brought into close contact with natives, but the young soldier, fresh from the spirited franks of the ante-room to the mess-room, accustomed to an attitude of sharp words of command to which he expects the promptest attention and implicit obedience, is put in the midst of a population in Bombay or some remote village, where his business is to persuade people to carry out his wishes and cajole them to obey him. These duties, gentlemen, have been performed to the greatest possible satisfaction of Government and the lasting honour of these young men. (Cheers.) One other line in which difficult duties have been imposed and that is the large staff of nurses whom we have got out from England. Of course the first duty of a nurse is to nurse;—(laughter)—but all these nurses have been reared in those commodious and spendidly equipped free hospitals which I hold to be the great monument of the humanity of the century. They were brought out here to work which they did not understand, among a population they did not know, and who could not be expected to appreciate the tenderness with which they were treated by these nurses. Their hours have been long and their duties willingly performed (Applause.) These services thus given, Mr. Macpherson, are the reasons why when you passed an unduly glowing eulogy on my services. I assert that the chief credit belongs to to the officers of Government and these nurses. On their behalf I thank you for the reception you have accorded and I claim for them the proper part of the credit which is undoubtedly their due. (Applause.) A word or two in regard to famine. As I said in the Council Hall yesterday that while the responsibility rests with Government as a whole in particular it rests on the Honourable Mr. Nugent, and as Government secured the good word of the Government of India for its administration of the previous famine, I have every confidence that that encomium will be repeated when this famine comes to a close. I believe that this will be said to have been the famine of the century. Gujerat and those districts of Kaira and Broach, which are known as the garden of the Presidency, are now scenes of desolation. There is nothing I believe there for man or beast to eat. The difficulties are very great, because they are unaccustomed to famine organisation and works were difficult to organise. We had moreover a large number of visitors from Native States. These difficulties were speedily overcome and I thank Mr. Lely, the Commissioner, N.D., and the whole of his staff of workers deserve great credit. (Applause.) Sad as is the picture in Gujarat, it is more deplorable and sad in the Deccan. Inured to hardship, their life is not a happy one, but although we are told India recuperates rapidly one famine has been followed so closely by another that the people are left without resources, and if it were not for the railways it would have been impossible to have kept the people alive. At this moment in Kathiawar there is famine in an equal degree. I have spent many happy days and enjoyed much kindly hospitality from the Chiefs of Kathiawar, and I am glad to say they are showing themselves worthy of their trust and doing their utmost to relieve the distress. There are two Chiefs—Junagad and Bhownagar—who have given horses for Lumsden's Horse. (Cheers.) While two other Chiefs, the Maharajah of Kolhapore and the Nawab of Janjira, have given munificent pecuniary donations. The Thakore of Bhownagar, who is a young man, is battling with the difficulties, which might unquestionably try an older man and a man of more experience, with determination and vigor. So much for the calamities that have pursued us for the last four years. It will be obvious I think that anything in the line of progressive administration has been out of the question. It has been our great object to keep the machine at work and to keep it efficient. Everything that was not essential has had to go overboard, including my own fads. The every-day administration on which we work at and on which we depend is the humdrum, steady administration which overcomes opposition, and the back-bone of that administration is the I. C. S. (Cheers.) It was my privilege to be entertained by the members of the I. C. S. at Poona a short time ago and, by-the-by, I am aware that there are many officers who have come long distances this evening. I thank them very much for their presence and I appreciate it very much indeed. In regard to the I. C. S. I will say that I know no service which contains more conscientious workers, no service more jealous of its own reputation, or more single-minded in its work for the Government and the people; and while you may sometimes meet with statements that there is no sympathy between the I.C.S. and the people, I say that, that is a slander uttered only to deceive and to mislead, and the truth can be proved by every man as he walks among the people in the districts. Now, Mr. Macpherson, with such a number of difficulties and calamities, it is not unfair to say that immediately would vanish any hopes a Government might have of making any mark upon the administration of the Presidency. In a sense it is true but it is not entirely my case. When I was appointed five years ago I had in my mind a high ideal, as high, I think, as any man who finds himself unduly honoured as I was by being appointed Governor, and that was to draw as close as I could, as lay in the power of a single individual, the regulations between the Government and those we ruled over. Of course the idea is not a new one. I have no doubt that many other Governors came out with the same ideal and many will come out in the future with the same ideal. I hope so; but you will ask me how is it possible to attain such an ideal. Well I will answer that the actual attainment of that idea may possibly be impossible, the attainment of all high ideals generally is. But that is no reason why every one of us, whether he is employed in the great matters or the smaller matters of life, which do not obtrude themselves in public notice whether in charge of a mill with a thousand hands, or whether a young man with only a couple of servants, each may do not do his utmost and achieve some degree of success. And suppose there are some who do not take such a high view. He at any rate holds out a great example. Again, you will say it is all very well. How far has this ideal taken you? We say it is impossible; as well try to scale the empyrean. I reply, it has taken me farther than I even thought probable when I landed five years ago or possible at a later period. I am perfectly convinced of this that the feelings between the natives and the officers of Government is far better at this moment than it has been for many years, and I hold this opinion not merely from officers of Government, whose opinion I value most highly but from many outside what is called the Government circle. I have made many tours and I have conversed and consulted with many with whom I came in contact; and in regard to that particular question I have always met a unanimous response. Another thing is this that calamities have been instrumental in bringing the officers of Government and the people closer and closer together. Not only has great sympathy been shewn but also owing to the sad circumstances that surrounded them many officers have said more about their sympathy than we are wont to express from the training we get at home. These calamities have produced no small degree of public-spirited work and self-help, which I had not observed before the Plague came upon us. Take again the meeting of the Justices in the Town Hall. Although many thought this useless at the time, yet one and all of us can testify to the good work the Justices did, and also that they brought us closely to the people. Therefore, gentlemen, if what I say is true and I am confident it is true, we shall be able once more to say that out of evil good will arise. One other matter I should like to say at the risk of being considered a trifle presumptuous. There are many men in this room who have much wider experience of India, who have thirty years experience, while I have five. It is our pride that we have imported into the Indian Empire much of the strenuous energy of the West and given to it much commercial activity, can we not take away something with us? Perhaps some touch of that amazing resignation which in this country is very profound, and some deeper sense of littleness of man in the face of the Infinite. As we have much to teach, so we have something to learn. We are surrounded by habits of life and forms of thought that few of us seldom, if at all, can understand, and nothing in my humble opinion is further from wisdom than to think slightingly of what we cannot understand and nothing truer wisdom than to respect the views of others though they may vary from us *in toto*. I am convinced that a sure foundation of our influence is the recognition and encouragement of self-respect among the inhabitants of this country, and as that self-respect increases so will our influence increase among them for good. This I hold to be true in religious matters, in general matters, and in daily life. Well now, Mr. Macpherson, I have very nearly come to an end. I have been in office under one party or the other seven and a half years, and it is no exaggeration to say that I scrcly need a rest, though I leave India with many sincere regrets. The last four-and-a-half years have been passed under the guidance of Lord George Hamilton, a Conservative statesman, whilst I was a subordinate in a Liberal government, but I can truly say that no official could have received more continuously courteous treatment, greater consideration, and generous support than I have received from the Secretary of State for India. (Applause.) In a few hours I shall make way for Lord Northcote. I commend him to the good offices of every member of this Club. I am sure in a short space of time you will get greatly to value him and speedily become friends. And in regard to the various officers of Government, I leave everyone of them in his hands with the utmost confidence. Now, Mr. Macpherson and gentlemen, I feel I have taxed your patience to the utmost. I have but to say that both my wife and I value extremely this cordial expression of your good-will and wishes, and that we shall both of us recollect your kindness this evening to the very end of our lives. (Cheerse and loud applause.)

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT NAIRUNG.

The transport Nairung, Captain J. Bullock, which conveyed the "C" Squadron of the 16th Lancers to South Africa, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning from Durban via Galle. The Nairung left Bombay on the 6th January, with the above Squadron and arrived at Durban, all well, on the 21st. She was ordered to proceed to Port Elizabeth, where she reached on the 23rd. After disembarking the troops at that port, she returned to Durban, arriving there on the 27th. On the following day the stores were discharged and she left Durban on the 29th, in company of the transport Lindula, for Galle, for orders; the Lindula has proceeded to Calcutta, where she will embark Lumsden's Horse for conveyance to South Africa. The Nairung arrived at Galle on the 13th instant, whence she was ordered to Bombay, arriving in harbour this morning.

THE INDORE STATE COUNCIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to "Anti-Omichandism's" letter, in your issue of the 14th instant, I shall be only too glad to show up the perversions of facts with which the letter abounds when the writer reveals his identity and does not keep his name "gupta" (hidden). I have no inclination to waste my time and that of the public, which is more valuable than mine, over anonymous publications.—Yours, &c.,

Indore, Feb. 16. DEEN DAYAL.

LORD SANDHURST'S FAREWELL.

DEPARTURE FROM APOLLO BUNDER.

Amidst the good wishes of Bombay and its Presidency, Lord and Lady Sandhurst bade farewell to the shores of this country on Saturday afternoon. Throughout the city along the route to be taken by their Excellencies, from Government House to the Bunder, preparations had been made by public-spirited citizens to honour the retiring Governor.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Sandhurst started from the Government House for the Apollo Bunder, exactly at 11-45 a. m. The cortege contained three carriages, in the first of which were seated Lord and Lady Sandhurst, Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Owen, and Major the Hon'ble Rupert Leigh, Military Secretary to Lord Northcote. The second state carriage contained Major Croly, Medical Officer to Lord Northcote; Captain Wilkinson, A.-D.-C. to H. E. Lord Curzon; Captain Greig, A.-D.-C.; and Captain Levett. The route followed was the one used on the previous day on the occasion of H. E. Lord Northcote's arrival, but in a reversed order. The roads on the way were decorated with flags and buntings, with suitable inscriptions on several of them. Some of these contained words of farewell to their Excellencies, while others reminded them of the loyal feelings entertained towards them by the different communities. Their Excellencies were heartily cheered throughout the way by crowds of people, who had assembled on the roads. At the junction of the Gibbs and Nepean Sea Roads, the party made a halt for a few seconds, and one of a number of Parsee ladies, who had been waiting there to bid their Excellencies farewell, garlanded them and presented them with beautiful bouquets. These presents were graciously accepted and the party moved on. At the foot of the overbridge near Grant Road, the party again halted. Here several followers of H. H. the Aga Khan made floral presentations on behalf of their Chief. Similar presentations were made to their Excellencies at the junction of Grant Road by Sardar Oomer Jamal; at the J. J. Hospital by the Borah Club; at the Pydhownee Police Station by Sardar Khan Bahadur Cassum Haji Mitha who was responsible for the decorations along the Bhendy Bazaar and Kalbadevi Roads; and by the Jain Association; at the corner of the Mumbadevi Road by Mr. Shivlal Motilal; at Money School by the Maratha community; and near Sir J. J. Benevolent Institution by Messrs. J. B. Bhesania and Co. In Hornby Road, Messrs. J. B. Bhesania and Co. showed an elegant transparency bearing the inscription "Farewell to Lord and Lady Sandhurst." Further on, the premises of the Oriental Life Insurance Company were gaily decorated with bunting and rich cloth of varied hues, the premises of Mr. D. Macropolo, Messrs R. Ditmar and Co., Messrs Ralli Brothers, Badham Pile and Co., J. Neuberg and Co. and others being similarly treated. The block of buildings, stretching from Messrs. Treacher and Co. to the National Bank of India, looked gay with a rich show of bunting and flags. The Esplanade Hotel and the stately premises of the Army and Navy Co-Operative Society also made a good show of flags and bannerets. His Excellency's cortege was cheered as it passed along Hornby Road, specially near the Bombay Club and Esplanade Hotel. When near the Wellington Fountain, the crowds of people assembled greeted their Excellencies with vociferous cheers, which were continued as far as the "shamiana" at the Bunder. A few minutes before one o'clock the party reached the Bunder. On alighting from the carriage Lord and Lady Sandhurst were received by the Hon. Mr. John Nugent, the Hon. Sir Charles Ollivant, K.C.I.E.; Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Low, Commanding the Forces at Bombay; Mr. J. Monteath, I.C.S., Chief Secretary; and Mr. S. W. Edgerley, C.I.E., Political Secretary. The guard-of-honour of the 1st Norfolk Regiment, consisting of 100 rank-and-file with band and colours, which was drawn up on the "shamiana" under the command of Major Shortt and Lieutenant Hadow, presented arms and the band played the National Anthem. Lord Sandhurst, in company of General Low and Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Owen, went round and inspected the guard-of-honour. His Excellency shook hands with Major Aitkin, who was in charge of the military arrangements, and Captain Purvis, commanding the Body-guard.

MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

Lord and Lady Sandhurst then proceeded towards the enclosure where the members of the Municipal Corporation had assembled. The following members were present:—

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, President of the Corporation, read the following address:—

To the Right Hon'ble William Mansfield Baron Sandhurst, G.C.I.E., &c., &c.

May it please your Lordship,—We, the President and Members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay beg leave to bid farewell to your Lordship on your return home after laying down the high office of Governor of this Presidency. When five years ago we had the pleasure of according to your Lordship the City's welcome on your arrival, your Lordship in reply very kindly observed that it would be your aim to secure and maintain, as far as possible, sympathetic and harmonious relations between Government and the Corporation. Not even the most far-seeing of those who were present on that occasion could have dreamt that this unfortunate City would pass through such a succession of calamities as has befallen it during your Lordship's rule. In these five years, four epidemics of plague and two famines have ravaged and devastated the City and the presidency generally, but in all the heavy afflictions, which the people have borne, your Lordship has not spared yourself personally, but by constant visits to hospitals and camps and in various other ways has comforted the sufferers and encouraged, and inspired fortitude in, the workers. It affords the Corporation pleasure to thankfully acknowledge on this occasion that in spite of this most lamentable visitation your Lordship has amply fulfilled your promise. We most gratefully acknowledge that in the matter of the incidence of Plague charges and the raising of our Plague loans the Government of your Lordship has been always anxious to obtain fair and generous treatment for the Municipality of Bombay. The question also of the distribution of Police charges between Government and the Corporation has, except in one or two minor particulars, been fully settled.

Your Lordship has developed and enlarged and brought into operation a scheme (first conceived by your Lordship's eminent predecessor, H.E. Lord Reay) to effect the sanitary improvement of Bombay and to provide space for its future expansion, and the Corporation are confident that nothing will give greater satisfaction to your Lordship than to learn hereafter in England that the scheme has been carried out in that friendly spirit of co-operation and harmony, in which your Lordship fully intended it to be worked and which is so essential for putting an end to misunderstandings and complaints now prevalent.

The remembrance of your Lordship's very courteous and kindly disposition and your keen sympathy for the people will long abide in our memories, and in bidding farewell to your Lordship and Lady Sandhurst we beg to convey an earnest assurance that in leaving these shores both of you are followed by our warmest wishes for your health and prosperity.

The address was then put in a silver casket and presented to his Excellency.

LORD SANDHURST'S REPLY.

H. E. Lord Sandhurst, in reply, said: Mr. President and Gentlemen,—My remarks on this occasion must be brief, but I thank you one and all for the appreciation and the good wishes which you have expressed in the address that has just been read. I need not dwell upon the misfortunes which have afflicted this City and Presidency during the past three and a half years, but I would merely express in earnest hope that their effects may speedily pass away, leaving only a legacy of mutual helpfulness and good understanding between the different communities. So far as concerns myself personally, I am glad to infer from your words that the object of my visits to camps and hospitals in this city and elsewhere has, in some measure, been attained. You have, gentlemen, very properly given prominence in your address to the creation of the City Improvement Trust as the leading feature in the Municipal history of the last five years. For my own part, I look upon that measure as the most important of the pieces of legislation that the circumstances of the term of my office have enabled me to undertake. The idea arose in my mind from my visits to the poorer quarters of Bombay, and took more definite shape when the ravages of the plague brought it home to all of us that the Municipal Act of 1888 did not provide suitable machinery for the permanent improvement of overcrowded and insanitary areas in the city. It was at this stage in the consideration of the matter that I had occasion to refer to the report of the Bombay Extension Committee, which, as you know, deals chiefly with the laying out of vacant lands, whereas the principal work of the Trust will be the improvement of occupied areas in the city. I would merely say that I rejoice that the idea took practical shape in my time, and that I have full confidence that the Trust will answer the expectations with which Government created it. The Trust and the Corporation now have each a distinct sphere allotted to it, and their best prospect of working together in harmony for the benefit of this beautiful city lies in each observing the limits laid down for it in the law which regulates their relations. And in this connection I may, perhaps, be allowed to suggest to you, gentlemen, a subject well within your province, which, if ever fully dealt with, cannot find to do much for the sanitary improvement of the City, I mean the revision of the Building Byelaws upon the lines which have been followed in recent cases in England and elsewhere. As to the police charges, gentlemen, I share your satisfaction at the settlement of that long-standing question. And while I am on this subject you must allow me to congratulate the City upon the efficiency and smartness of what we are accustomed to refer to affectionately as the Police Force. To them one and all, from the Commissioner downwards, my personal thanks are due for the care they have always taken of me in my wanderings about the City. But above all, gentlemen, I and all other citizens of Bombay owe them a deep debt of gratitude for the constancy with which they have remained at the post of duty when the City was overwhelmed by the plague. In the mofussil also, the courage and discipline of the police throughout this period of trial has been worthy of unstinted admiration; also they have been very successful in dealing with dacoits, but we cannot forget that it was the police force of this City that set an example of heroic endurance while the disease was still unfamiliar. Gentlemen, I will not detain you longer. You were the first to welcome me, and are the last to say farewell, and while again thanking you on behalf of my wife and myself for your good wishes, I will only say that after I reach my London home, I shall long remember with pride that in India also I was once "a citizen of no mean City." (Loud applause.)

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in roundair-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

Lord Sandhurst heartily shook hands with the members of the Corporation. Proceeding up the main passage his Lordship exchanged farewell greetings with all officials and citizens of his acquaintance. Their Excellencies who were accompanied by the Hon'ble Mr. Nugent, Lieutenant-Colonel Owen, and Captains Greig and Levett, stepped down and got into the steam launch Bee, the land battery firing a salute of seventeen guns and the crowd giving hearty cheers. The launch steered towards the s.s. Caledonia, where their Excellencies were received on board by Rear Admiral Bosanquet, the Naval Commander-in-Chief, and his staff, as well as by officers of other troopships now lying in the harbour. As the mail steamer weighed anchor the flagship Eclipse fired a salute of seventeen guns.

Amongst those present at the Bunder were:—Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Low, G C B Commanding the Forces at Bombay; the Hon'ble Mr John Nugent, C S I, I C S; the Hon'ble Sir Charles Ollivant, K C I E, I C S; the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Kt, Chief Justice of Bombay; the Right Rev. Dr McArthur, Lord Bishop of Bombay; the Most Rev T Dalhaff, Roman Catholic Archbishop; Captain Goodridge, R N, Director of Royal Indian Marine; the Hon'ble Mr Justice Parsons; the Hon'ble Mr Justice Candy, Vice Chancellor of the Bombay University; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyebji; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahadeo Govind Ranade, C.I.E.; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russel; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Crowe; Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart, Sheriff of Bombay; the Hon'ble Mr H. E. M. James, I. C. S., Revenue Commissioner in Sind; the Hon'ble Mr Basil Lang, Advocate-General; Mr. E Giles, Director of Public Instruction; the Hon'ble Mr. W. C. Hughes, M I C E., Chairman of the Improvement Trust; the Hon'ble Mr. J Tate, M I C E; Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Departments; Mr S W Edgerly, C I E, I C S, Secretary to Government, Political Department; Rev Mr Hill, Archdeacon of Bombay; the Hon'ble Mr A Abercrombie, Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce; the Hon'ble Mr J W P Muir-Mackenzie, I C S, Secretary to Government, Revenue and Separate Departments; the Hon'ble Mr Herbert Batty, I C S, Remembrancer of Legal Affairs; the Hon'ble Mr S M Moses; the Hon'ble Mr H F Aston, I C S; the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Chunilal Venilal, C I E; the Hon'ble Mr N G Chandaverker; the Hon'ble the Chief of Ichalkaranji; the Hon'ble Mr Goculdas Kahandas Parekh; the Hon'ble Mr Bamanji Dinshaw Petit; the Hon'ble Mr Gopal K Gokhle; H H Sir Shahu Chatrapati Maharaj, Maharaja of Kolhapur; H H Sir Jasvatsingji, Thakore Sahib of Limbdi; Maharana Shri Karamsingji, Thakore of Lukhter; the Chiefs of Kurandwar, Senior and Junior; the Chiefs of Kagul, Senior and Junior; Brigadier-General F Ventri, Commanding the Bombay District; Brigadier-General Barlow, Deputy Adjutant General; Lady Sassoon; Mr J Monteath C S I, I C S; Mr A F Woodburn; I C S, Secretary to Government in the Plague Department; Mr J De C Atkins, I C S, Secretary to Government, General Department; Dr John Pollen I C S, Commissioner of Customs; Mr P C H Snow, I C S, Revenue Commissioner; Principal M MacMillan of the Elphinstone College; Professor W M Haffkine, C I E, Surgeon General Bainbridge; Mr Otto Emil Remy Berzencovich Von Szillas, Consul General for Austro-Hungary; Mr O T Barrow, I C S, Accountant General; Mr E Grey, I C S, Collector of Bombay; Colonel J M Hunter, Political Agent, Kathiawar; Mr C H B Forbes, Consul for Assam; Mr Haji Mahomed Khan, Consul for Persia; Colonel Wray, Political Agent, Kolhapur; Colonel H Lucas, Chief Commissariat Officer; Mr J Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate; Senhor Vicente Nunes Tavares, Consul-General for Portugal; Colonel Luard, Commanding B B and C I Railway Volunteers; Colonel Trevitrick, Commanding G I P Railway Volunteers; Mr Claude Hill, I C S, Private Secretary to Lord Northcote; Mr. W L Harvey, I C S, Municipal Commissioner; Mr C W Chitty, Chief Judge, Small Causes Court; Mr Otto Schiller, Consul General for Chili; Mr J Cornvall, Postmaster-General; Count Pfeil, Consul-General for Germany; Major Davidson, R E, Mint Master; Dr Milne, Assaye Master; Colonel Blanner-Hassett, C M G, Principal Medical Officer; Lieutenant-Colonel Govan, Norfolk Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkins, I M S; Mons Antoine Vizzavona, Acting Consul General for France; Colonel R S Brown, V D; Mr H S Lawrence, I C S, Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department; Mr Beale, Under Secretary to Government, Plague Department; Mr Edwardes, I C S, Assistant Collector, Bombay; Captain Wilson, R I M, Port officer; Mr Lord, I C S, Under Secretary to Government Political Department; Mr Claudio Boggiano, Consul-General for Italy; Mr F Hutchinson, Examiner of Accounts P W D; Captain J K Condon, I S C; Under Secretary to Government, Plague Department; Captain Chandler, R I M; Mr M H Starling, Barrister-at-Law; Mr A K Olliver Master in Equity, High Court; Mr M Noma, Consul-General for Japan; Mr C Hummel, Consul-General for Liberia; Mr C W Freese, Consul-General for Netherlands; Mr C C Boyd, I C S, Assistant to the Collector of Bombay; Mr E F Dawson, M I C E, Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Department; Mr Mirza Abas Ali Baig, Oriental, Translator to Government; Mr J H Du Boulay, Deputy Municipal Commissioner; Mr H Kennedy, Commissioner of Police; Mr F W Bickel Consul General for Norway and Sweden; Major, Crimmins, V C, I M S, Health Officer of the Port; Major Mayne, R E; Don P D Cassio, Consul General for Spain; Major Bannerman, I M S, of the Plague Laboratory; Mr Playford Reynolds; Major the Hon Rupert Leigh, Military Secretary to Lord Northcote; Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Owen; Veterinary-Majar Brodie Millo; Major Croly, R A M C, Medical Officer to Lord Northcote; Major Stanley Smith, R A; Mr S Rebsch; Mr G A Anderson, Officiating Consulting Engineer and Secretary, Railway Department; Mr W F T Fee, Consul-General for United States of America; Mr W H K Howard, Officiating Under-Secretary to Government, Railway Department; Sirdar G V Sanglikar; Sirdar K K Raste; Sirdar Mir Abdool Ali; Sirdar Oomer Jamal; Major Lloyd Jones, Deputy Assay Master; Mr Kawasjee Dadabhoy Rustomjee, Vice-Consul for Persia; Dr L P De Rozario, Consul General for Portugal; Major Stanton D S O, Assistant Military Secretary to General Sir Robert Low; Major C P Triscott, D S O Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District; Mr H G Gell, Deputy Commissioner of Police; Dr T C Barry, Chemical Analyser to Government; Major Ogilvie, R A; Majar Cahusac, 21st Bombay Infantry; Major A E Aitken, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; Major Mitchell, 21st Bombay Infantary; Mr T M Filgate, Inspector General of Prisons; Captains Crawford and Schofield Deputy Assistants Adjutant-Generals; Captain Menzis, Commanding Colaba Depot, Captain Low, A D C to General Low; Captain, Wilkinson, A D C to H E Lord Curzon; Captain Crawford, Commanding Governer's Body Guards; Captain Greiy, A D C to Lord Northcote; Mr W S Mangan, Assistant Secretary to Government Political Department; Captain Cuppage, of the Plague Department; Captain Macdonald, I M S, Secretary to Surgeon General; Captain H R F Anderson, Commissoriat Storekeeper General; Rao Bahadur Virchund Deepchund, C I E, Captain Charpell, R I M; Mr M H Hakim, Judge Small Causes Court; Mr P H Dastur, Presidency Magistrate; Mr E Bowen, Solicitor; Mr Allan F Turner, Coroner of Bombay; Mr G A Kitridge; Dr Da Gama; Samsh-ul-Olma Darab Peshotan B Sanjana; Samshul-Olma J J Mody; Mr F C Remington; Mr C C James; Mr C C Macdonald; Rev Mr Hatchell; Mr J W S Dracup, Presidency Magistrate; Rao Bahadur Ganesham Nilkanth Nadkarni; Major Dimmock I M S; Captain Bowen, Ordnance Officer; the Rev Dr H Henriques; Lieutenant W Vines R I M; Lieutenant Hamilton R I M, Lieutenant Rooke, R N; Lieutenant Baker, R I M; Rev Mr Hall; Capt. Paile and Lieutenant Young, B V A; Mr Grattan Geary; Major Fitzgerald; Lieutenants Beville and Young, Assistant Storekeeper Generals; Lieutenant Brown, of H M S Magiala; Major H T Butcher, Commanding R A; Lieutenant French; Lieutenant Brackenbury; Captain Tomkins, Ordnance Officer; Lieutenant Plumer; the Rev C M Barham; Captain Kendall, R A; Lieutenant Skeen; Mr James H Veevers; Mr N M Lalkaka; Khan Sahib N H Chowksey; Mr F R Vikaji; Mr R D Wadia; Mr R G C Westbrook; Khan Bahadur Abdul Razak Kurtas; Mr Muncherji Edulji Morris; Sirdar Cassum Haji Mitha; Mr F D Spencer, Registrar Small Causes Court; Mr C L Burns; Rev Mr W H Wallrath; Rev R MacOmish; Rev H Bochum; Mr Nusserwanji M Patel; Mr J J Gazdur, Barrister-at Law; Mr H Gibbs; Mr J M Antia Assistant Secretary to Government General Department; Mr K G Desai, Executive, Engineer, Presidency; Rao Bahadur Narayan Trimbak Vaidya; Khan Bahadur Byramji Dadabhoy, Registrar; Mr J C Dubash; Kazi M Murghi; Mr Vinaykrao J Shunkersett; Rao Bahadur Bhaskerao B Pitale; Messrs A Thompson; N M Lele; Furdoonji A Cursetji Parekh; Maneckji Framji Sethna; H F Bruce; Jamsetji A Cursetji Parekh; Rustom Nanabhoy B Jeejeebhoy; Sorab A Cursetji Parekh; C E Naronha; D H Bharucha; Dr K B Shroff; Mr H S Khalil; Mr L N Banaji; Mr J M Patel; Mr Cowasji D Fardunji; Mr Vasantrao Nana Moroba; Mr Wamanrao Nana Moroba; Mr Krishnarao B Shamshett and others.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in roundair-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

GREAT FIRE AT THANA.

Our local correspondent, writing on Friday, says:—A little before midnight a great fire broke out in the Bazaar Street (leading to the railway station) at Thana. Twenty shops between Thakoor's temple and police chowkee No. 2, on the west line of the street, and twenty-seven shops between Marotee's temple and the old market on the east, were burnt down, and the fire did not subside until 7 o'clock, this morning. Khan Bahadur Framroze Ardesir Moos, President, Thana Municipality, Rao Bahadur Anna Gopal Kotwal, Town Magistrate, Rao Sahebs Anna Ramchandra Pethe, Mamlatdar, and Mookoondrao Anant Ovalekar, Chairman, and Subhedar Nabee Bux, H. M.'s 2nd Regiment (Grenadiers), and several Municipal Councillors repaired to the scene of fire at once and rendered very good service in extinguishing the fire.

The men belonging to the Military and Police Departments did good work. Almost all the shops belonging to the Khoja merchants (except a few Banias) of this place were burned down. The shops or chawls were not insured. The beginning of the fire was, it is said, from the shop of Ameer Dadan (a dealer in essence), the result of the bursting of a big kerosine oil lamp. The loss of property is roughly estimated at three lakhs of rupees.

Another account says:—On Thursday, at about 12 (midnight), a fire broke out on the ground-floor of a small house in the bazaar which soon developed into a heavy fire—a terrible scene never witnessed by the public here up till now. Though the municipal hydrant—a hand-pipe—appeared opportunely on the scene, water was not available till after 2 a.m. In the meanwhile, the flames spread in the densely-crowded neighbourhood, bringing under their sway house after house. The whole of the Bazaar Peth was soon ablaze, the combustible materials stored in the various shops facilitating the work. Happily for the people, the wind did not come in to help its brother element; or else the injury would have been simply incalculable. By the time the fire had assumed wider dimensions, the hand-pipe began to play its feeble current on the huge flames. The hose gave way in several places. The attempts to patch it to stop the heavy leakage were ludicrous. The current could not even reach as far as the first storey. The consternation of the inmates was beyond conception. All the authorities worked with commendable zeal. Mr. String of the G. I. P. and Mr. Macaulay, of the P. O. Company, rendered invaluable service in giving timely instructions to persons engaged in stopping the spread of fire in other directions. Nor can we forget the efforts of several Hindoo gentlemen who were doing their duty unostentatiously.

FANCY FETE IN AID OF THE FAMINE FUND.

H. E. Rear Admiral Bosanquet has kindly consented to become a Patron of the Fancy Fete, and the following gentlemen have allowed their names to be placed on the General Committee: Sir George Cotton, Mr. Hartley Kennedy and Sir Bhalchandra Krishna. The Committee have to acknowledge with thanks a very generous gift of wines from Messrs. Phipson and Co., and Dr. Dhunjibhoy Ruttonji has offered to lend two shamianas for the Fete.

CASE OF PLAGUE ON BOARD THE OUT-GOING MAIL STEAMER.

At noon on Friday, a Sidi, employed as a stoker on board the P. and O. mail steamer, Caledonia, was found to be suffering from fever, accompanied by suspicious symptoms. He was removed to the Arthur Road Hospital, where Dr. Chowksey diagnosed the case as one of undoubted plague. Dr. Crimmin at once took the necessary steps to disinfect the steamer, which proceeded to Aden at the usual hour, on Saturday afternoon.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following are the handicap allowances and results of the races sailed on Saturday last:—

SHIP'S BOATS (ANY RIG) H'CAP RACE.

Names of Boats.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H	M	S
R I M Dockyard Cutter	Mr A Monk	4	41	28
P and O s s Shannon's Cutter	Mr W H Sugden	5	1	28
H M S Magdalia's	Mr J S Weaving	5	3	11
R I M Dockyard Gig	Mr A Mitchell	4	48	48

Course No. 6—7·6 miles—1st prize won by R I M Dockyard and Gig and 2nd prize won by R I M Dockyard Cutter.

YACHTS HANDICAP RACE.

Names of Boats.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H	M	S	Corrected Time. H	M	S
Turquoise	Mr E S Luard	5	10	36	1	40	36
Stella	Lt Col H W B Boyd, IMS	5	8	13	1	38	18
Chita	Mr E Lomber	5	11	18	1	37	18
Melody	Mr J B K Macbeth	5	16	33	1	39	38
Nanta	Mr G T W Olver	5	17	55	1	38	55
Isca	Mr J P Chrystal	5	9	17	1	28	17

Course No. 5—8·8 miles—1st prize won by Isca, 2nd prize won by Chita, and 3rd prize won by Stella.*

* Protest lodged by Melody against Stella.

TOMTIT CLASS RACE.

Names of Boats.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H	M	S
Tomtit	Mr R H H Hopkins	5	13	31
Coralie	Mr C H Byrne	5	19	25
Meg	Mr W Murray	5	23	19

Course No. 13—1·9 miles (3 times round)—1st prize won by Tomtit.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 17TH OF FEBRUARY, 1900.

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes have been very irregular and show a brisk to rapid fall in the North-West Provinces, Rajputana and at Sirsa, Delhi, Neemuch, Saugor, Jubbulpore and Nagpur, a brisk rise at Jacobabad and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The distribution is very irregular and the baric gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are irregularly cyclonic over the greater part of the country lying to the north of Latitude 22° while calms and variable breezes prevail to the south of that parallel. The force has been moderate to light.

The temperature both maximum and minimum is again rising and is above normal in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 101° at Cuddapah and the lowest 47° at Jacobabad.

Humidity has increased considerably in Gujarat and at Sirsa Delhi and Goa, and the skies are more or less cloudy in several places.

There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations.

The depression noticed in yesterday's report is moving eastwards, and the weather in Rajputana, the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces is in an unsettled condition.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 16th February, 1900.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ... inches	29·890
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	74·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·3
Dew Point	66·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·763
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·1
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ... degrees	79·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	68·5
General Directions of wind*	W, ESE, W, WNW
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... miles	152

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

Advice to Mothers?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, always all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE NEW GOVERNOR.

The following proclamation was issued in the "Government Gazette" extraordinary on Saturday afternoon:—

Whereas His Excellency the Right Honourable the Lord Northcote of Exeter, C.B., hath been appointed by Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India to the office of Governor of Bombay and its Dependencies, it is hereby proclaimed that His Excellency the Right Honourable the Lord Northcote has this day in the morning assumed charge of the Government of Bombay and its Dependencies, and taken his seat under the usual salute from the Garrison, and all persons are required to obey His Excellency the said Lord Northcote as Governor and President in Council accordingly.

The following Notification appears in the "Gazette of India" of Saturday.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointment to the said Order:—

TO BE A KNIGHT GRAND COMMANDER.

His Excellency the Right Honourable Henry Stafford, Lord Northcote of Exeter, C.B., Governor of the Presidency of Bombay.

THE CHINESE COUP D'ETAT.

AN IMPERIAL EDICT.

The following Edict was published at Peking by the Emperor Kwang-hsu:—I will present my respects to the Empress-Dowager on New Year's Day, after which I will go to the Ning-Shau Palace to receive the salutations of the Ministers of State. Thereafter, all the Manchu Ministers and Civil Officers above the 2nd Rank will assemble outside the Hwang-kit gate to present their respects to the newly-adopted son of the late Emperor, Po Tsun (Put Sing).

THE EMPRESS-DOWAGER ALARMED.

A Shanghai telegram, dated January 30, says:—Apparently frightened by the demonstrations of loyalty towards the Emperor Kwang-Hsu received from the Provinces, the Empress-Dowager is now endeavouring to make it appear that all she intended to do was to elect a successor to the late Emperor Tung Chih.

An Edict bearing the signature of the Empress-Dowager, changing the style of the era to the first year of the Put-sing dynasty, however, effectually disposes of this attempt to mislead the country.

It is believed that the "coup d'" etat will fail in its full effects.

Viceroy Liu Kun-yih and over fifty loyal Hupeh officials are going to Peking forthwith to protest against the dethronement of the Emperor Kwang-Hsu.

A Canton telegram? says:—His Excellency Viceroy Li Hung Chang did not appear at the ceremony of worshipping the Emperor, as expected.

Just as the mandarins were about to proceed to the ceremony, and alarming fire broke out quite near the temple. This caused much delay and confusion, but after the fire had been extinguished, the ceremony was proceeded with, although it was subject of comment that his Excellency was not present.

THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAS.

The attack on Mr. Bagshawe's Survey party by the Was will once more direct attention to the Mandalay-Kunlon Railway, which has been in course of construction for some three years. The work has hitherto been mainly between Mandalay and Thibaw and includes the bridging of the difficult Gokteik gorge. From Thibaw on to Lashio also something has been done, but from Lashio to the Kunlon Ferry on the Salween the final surveys have not been made. The country grows more and more difficult as the Salween is approached, and the alignment of the railway is no easy matter. Mr. Bagshawe was out surveying this section, and the smallness of his party must have become known to the Was, as they boldly adventured an attack upon his camps. They are a wild, uncivilised race, and are a terror to their neighbours, who dread their raids. Their country is difficult to enter, and in the past they have been severely let alone by our officers, though one or two attempts to conciliate their Chiefs have been made. These have not been successful, and a few years ago an expedition into the Was country was contemplated. It was decided, however, by the Government of India that the time was not ripe for punitive operations and the troubles on the North-West Frontier of India caused the Was to be forgotton. Now that they have wilfully broken the peace and have attacked not only the Railway Survey party, but the Anglo-Chinese Boundary Commission, it will become necessary to take them in hand. For the present there are not sufficient troops and Military Police near enough at hand to strike a blow at once. Further experienced officers have stated in the past that any column moving into the Wa country must be particularly well equipped with transport and supplies, and be of sufficient strength to occupy several routes. The Was are cunning jungle-fighters and have a certain ferocious bravery which must be taken into account. Probably a wing of a British infantry regiment with two full battalions of Military Police and a mountain battery would be required to subjugate the tribesmen.

To return to the question of the railway, it should be pushed on as far as Lashio as quickly as possible, but whether its immediate continuation to the Kunlon Ferry is desirable seems still an open question. The Lashio Kunlon section will be terribly expensive and it is more than doubtful whether the trade that will be forthcoming will pay. The line was originally undertaken by the Government of India acting under instructions from Home, and its construction has diverted funds which might have been applied to internal railways in Upper Burma. There are several urgent projects which cannot be begun so long as a large annual expenditure has to be met on the Mandalay-Kunlon route, and it might be well to slow down construction when Lashio has been reached. The line as far as Thibaw is certain to pay well, as there is a good deal of local traffic, and a rich rice growing country will be opened out. It will be interesting to see whether any great expansion of trade between Burma and Yunan will follow upon the opening of the railway as far as Lashio. If such should be the case, then the extension to the Kunlon Ferry might be justified: but so far it cannot be said that the caravans which make for the Ferry show any signs of increasing in number. If the Was take to raiding in strength, the Panthay carriers will not face the risks of the journey, and such trade as already exists will dwindle down to insignificant dimensions. The subjugation of the Wa country, therefore, would seem to be a necessary preliminary to railway work beyond Lashio in any case.—*Pioneer*.

The tribe who commited the dastardly outrage on the 9th instant on the Camp of the Burma China Boundary Commission, which resulted in the murder of two European officers and in the injury of a third, are known as the "Wild" Was. These are distinct from the Las, who are ordinarily a more peaceful tribe, and who inhabit the Somu State in the Northern Shan States, and also from the Was of Kangsin. Both the latter tribes are in mortal dread of the "Wild" Was,—a tribe of notorious "head-hunters" whose object is to offer human heads as sacrifices to their *Nots*, or spirits. Even the tribes on the borders of their territory know very little, if anything, of these "Wild" Was. Indeed, they are in such fear of them that they believe that if a stranger from the neighbouring tribes proceeds into their country, he never returns to his home, but is killed and his head sacrificed to the *Nat*. It will be remembered that these very savages, during the cold season of 1895-96, attacked Captain Eliott, the Superintendent of the Northern Shan States, and his escort, who were touring in that quarter of the Eastern frontier of Burma. No mischief of any material nature was done then. Captain C. E. F. Macquoid, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, an Attache of the Burma Intelligence Branch, rendered excellent service to Captain Eliott and his party on that occasion. It was then advocated that a punitive expedition should be sent against the tribe to bring them into subjugation. Somehow want of funds, and other reasons, did not admit of an expedition being sent against the "Wild" Was, though the local civil as well as the military authorities considered such an expedition necessary. It was then reported that if these tribesmen were not promptly brought into subjugation there would be trouble, as they were then being instigated to open rebellion by some of the outlaws from Burma who had found refuge on these borders—the chief of whom was said to be the ex-Sawbwa of Wuntho. It is belived that this individual is still in existence somewhere on the Eastern frontier. He must now be about 43 years of age. He succeeded his father as Sawbwa of Wuntho when the latter was selected, in ex-King Theebaw's reign, to proceed to Mogaung to quell the Kachin raids. This man aspired to great things, and not least among his aspirations was that of some day becoming King of Burma and of the White Elephant; but since the occupation of Wuntho in 1891 he has disappeared and has been in hiding ever since, though a reward of Rs. 5,000 was offered by Government for his apprehension.—*Madras Mail.*

General St. John Michell, Commanding the Allahabad District, will officiate in Command of the Rohilkhand District, when General Meiklejohn goes on leave early in March.

Reports from Kabul contain no news of interest except that the heir-apparent Sardar Habibullah Khan was about to make a tour to the Jellabad District.

THE INDIAN BANKING QUESTION.

We have before us writes the *Manchester Guardian*, the text of the reply of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to the Government communication on the subject of a great Central Bank of India and it is not surprising to find that it is adverse to the scheme. Bombay has always been more or less predisposed to take a different view of matters from that taken by its great rival, Calcutta. For some years past, moreover, it has had a rather pronounced liking for a low rate of exchange, in consideration to some extent of the interests of the Bombay mills. The Bombay spinning industry having lately been very depressed this bias cannot be expected jut now, to be less marked than heretofore. Bombay also, and doubtless with perfect foresight, is apprehensive that the headquarters of the new Central Bank of India would, should the scheme be carried into effect, be in Calcutta, and that this fact alone would tend to centralise banking facilities there too completely, to the financial and commercial disadvantage of Bombay. Both these ideas certainly seem to find expressions in the Bombay Chamber's reply to the Government. The Committee of the Chamber declare that they "are not satisfied that mere amalgamation of the banks would be likely to confer benefit in any general sense; on the contrary, they looked upon India and Burmah as too vast an area to be effectively served by one central band." It is pointed out that, whatever rules might be laid down for the autonomy of the various Presidency offices or branches and for "the universal character of the general management," one or other of the Presidency towns "would inevitably and immediately become the real seat of such general management, and reap the advantages of such domicile to the detriment of the other two." In short, it is urged that such centralisation would tend to restrict credits rather than increase them and would thus defeat the primary object of the scheme—the increase of elasticity with a view to preventing the unnecessary recurrence of monetary stringency at the very time when banking facilities are most in request for moving the crops. As regards the exchange question—and it must ber remembered that one of the purposes of the Central Bank proposal is the definite establishment, by its aid, of the 1s. 4d. rupee, or, in other words, of the gold standard at that exchange rate—we may quote the passage of the Bombay Chamber's reppiy, which appears to us to be significient in the sense already indicated:—

It has been stated that with India's currency difficulties settled a considerable expansion of financial and industrial enterprise would follow. Whilst not gainsaying that the inflow of British capital consequent upon a stable rupee might be considerable the Committee would point out that here in Bombay the rapid and enormous wrowth of the mill industry points to the fact that where prospects offer the means are readily found for carrying out industrial schemes.

The reply of the Bombay Chamber contains interesting remarks on various matters of detail. The Committee of the Chamber is entirely favourable to the relaxation of the restrictions imposed on the Presidency Banks by the Act of 1876, and especially approves of these banks being permitted to borrow outside India, a privilege which it is contended, there is no reason to believe would lead to rash borrowing or the tying up of capital for any length of time on their part. The special points which present themselves in regard to the Central Bank scheme are enumerated as follows:—(a) The amount of capital, (b) the condition of note circulation, (c) the cost of managing it, (d) the possibility of dispensing with the system of note circles and (e) the practical convertibility of the rupee, with its attendant problem of the control of the good reserve. The information yet given on all these very important points is said to be far too indefinite. There is no reason to doubt that the existing separate Presidency Banks are able to provide more capital if it is really required, and as regards Government assistance, the proportion at present born by the Government deposits to the other resources of these banks has been greatly exagerated in official statements. The present Minister of Finance, for India has compared the Government deposits with the cash balances of the banks; but the cash balances do not represent all the available resources, and compared with the whole of such resources the ratio of the Government account does not exceed 15 per cent. There is moreover, the essential fact that the Government deposits are always least when the trade demand for money is greatest. It is hinted tha too much has been made of the recurring stringency as being due to a want of adequate capital in India, and especially in the Presidency banks; and various other causes are cited, the chief being, however, the Government practice of locking up enormous Treasury balances received as revenue at the time when a liberal supply of currency is most needed. How are these difficulties to be remedied by the proposed Central Bank? It is apparently not suggested that the Government will deposit more liberally than hitherto, and therefore, without additional Government support, the capital of the central institution, like that of the existing independent institutions, would have to be kept down to the limit for profitable employment. But in order to guarantee the convertibility of the rupee, to maintain exchange, and to establish low discount rates the Central Bank would have to hold very large idle gold and silver reserves, which would make profitable working on an increased capital in competition with internal native banking concerns and with the powerful banks in the capital towns very difficult. Of course the Central Bank might derive additional profit from an increased note issue if, a liberal proportion of fiduciary issue were to be allowed, but although the general circulation of the notes throughout India, in leu of the present system of limiting their currency to certain specified areas or "circles," might tend to make them more popular, it must not be forgotton that beyond the limits of certain great towns—indeed it may be said, practically throughout the country,—coined money is preferred. The people generally are not accustomed to paper money and it may be doubted whether they are likely to get accustomed to it. Finally, as regards the possibility of a Central Bank establishing convertibility between silver and gold coin in India, it is correctly pointed out that no real analogy can be said to exist between France with its enormous gold reserves—the French monetary system having been pointed to as the example for India to attempt to follow—and a country so very differently situated in all respects as India is. On the whole, the Bombay Chamber concludes that the best plan will be to improve, as far as may be, existing arrangements, and to allow further time for the working out of the new currency legislation without making any radical change in the banking system. A noticeable feature of the reply is the fact that the Bombay Chamber seems to be less concerned with regard to the recent rather severe upward movement of the discount rates in India than might have been expected.

THE BOAT ACCIDENT AT RANGOON.

The details of the accident of which our Rangoon correspondent wired on Friday are as follows:—According to the report made by Sergeant Winter, Storekeeper, Ordnance Department, to the effect that he proceeded in charge of a cargo boat, with 203 barrels of unserviceable powder, about 20,000 lbs., of which had been ordered to be destroyed by being thrown into the river. He made the boat fast to Monkey Point buoy and after throwing all the powder overboard ordered the sail to be set, and casting off tried to reach Monkey Point jetty. The wind was strong, and the tide being against him the boat was carried down the river, and beached itself 75 yards south of the Syriam Battery. There they remained that night, some men going to sleep in the lower hold, some on the deck, and some in the cabins. At 1-30 a.m. Sergeant Winter saw flames burst from the after hold. He saw some men jumping over-board, and he followed suit and waded towards the shore. He stood and watched the fire for a few moments, and then ran to barracks for assistance. When he returned he found twenty men standing on the bank all more or less injured by fire. The boat was burnt down to the keel, only the stem and stern posts being left. Two Ordnance lascars and one of the crew were burnt to death. Six others, four lascars and two of the crew, have since succumbed to their injuries. The cause of the fire is unknown. The tindals state their small quantities of powder which had leaked from the barrels were lying about all over the hold. But this is denied by Sergeant Winter. One of the crew who is badly burnt says he saw a lascar throw the butt of a lighted cigar into the hold, and immediately after the fire broke out. Major Wyllie is holding an enquiry.

FATAL GUN ACCIDENT AT RANCHI.

A most lamentable accident took place at Ranchi on Saturday, February 3rd, resulting in the death of Mr. Allen Peppe, Manager of the Chota Nagpur Raj. Mr. Peppe was shooting wild duck on the Ranchi Lake in company with Mr. Streatfeild. He was in a sailing boat, and having just fired one barrel of his gun at a duck, had apparently reloaded the right barrel without cocking it, overlooking the fact, although, as a rule, he was unusually careful with guns, that the left barrel continued loaded and cocked. He laid the gun down in the boat to take Mr. Streatfeild off an island and, as they left the island, finding the barrels pointing towards him, was moving them aside, when the left barrel exploded and the charge entered his right arm near the shoulder, shattering the bone. Mr. Streatfeild managed to stop the bleeding and got Mr. Peppe up to the Commissioner's house without his losing consciousness. Major Maynard, I. M. S., Civil Surgeon, Ranchi, Captain Carr, I. M. S., in medical charge of the Doranda Cantonment and Colonel Young, P. M. O., of the Presidency district who happened to be in Doranda on inspection duty, held a consultation and found that immediate amputation of the arm was necessary. This was immediately and successfully performed, but though fully conscious all through the night Mr. Peppe never really rallied and died at 7 o'clock on Sunday morning.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from al Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	9	3	20
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	16	8	49
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	51	11	65
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	13	6	31
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	31	11	85
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	10	9	30
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	23
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	45	63
Total	131	94	367
Same date last year	121	95	243

SMALL-POX.

Attacks 33
Deaths 45

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	5	2	11
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	21	2	62
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	35	9	60
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	16	9	33
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	33	12	105
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	10	4	20
G Mahim and Worli	5	6	23
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	41	69
Total	125	85	383
Total plague deaths to date	66,164	57,205	
Same date last year	97	92	243

SMALL-POX.

Attacks 41
Deaths 24

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

The weekly return of hospitals, public and private for infectious diseases from 6 a.m., Saturday, 3rd February, to 6 a.m., Saturday, 10th February, shews:—

Disease.	Last remained.	Admitted.	Transferred.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Plague	378	348	6	55	247	418
Relapsing Fever	156	51	..	43	28	136
Observation	152	170	38	79	39	166
Contacts	1989	991	10	1119	8	1843
Evicts	2806	819	6	556	1	3062
Small pox	367	177	...	104	28	412
					Total	6037
					Contacts	30
					Evicts	3307

INOCULATION.

The total inoculated persons up to 7th February, numbered 1,48,804 comprised as follows:—

Castes and Nationalities.	Total Inoculations during the week ending 7th Feb 1900.	Total Inoculated persons since 6th Sept. 1899 up to 7th Feb. 1900.	Total Inoculated persons during 1898-1899 up to 7th Feb. 1900.
Brahmins	24	1,108	2,337
Jains	7	909	1,172
High Caste Hindus	1,677	41,561	46,051
Low Caste Hindus	2,128	54,621	66,670
Mussalmans	131	9,418	18,888
Parsees	24	1,541	8,088
Jews	1	598	734
Europeans	3	192	323
Eurasians	2	152	192
Native Christians	43	1,127	2,365
Other Nationalities	5	1,088	1,333
Unclassified	...	1	651
Total	4,048	1,12,319	1,48,804

LORD CURZON.

Welcoming Lord Curzon in our issue of the 5th of January 1899, we said:—

"We have repeatedly observed, both in and out of season, that the Viceroy who would deserve best of India, whose memory would be "on fame's eternall bedroll worthie to be fyled," would be he who gave the country peace—peace on its mighty borders, peace in the land itself. And by peace in the land we mean respite from harassing legislation, a plain, unambitious, economical administration of the country, founded on a regard for the feelings of the people and respect for their prejudices. The finances of this country only require careful husbanding, and they will be found to be singularly recuperative. If Lord Curzon will devote himself to promoting the trade of this country on these lines, we are quite sure that the entire population will be with him, and that every assistance will be afforded him in the difficult task of government."

Twelve months have since elapsed and we may fairly ask, how far Lord Curzon has justified our observations? We are reluctantly compelled to admit a feeling of disappointment. There is hardly a section of the community to whom Lord Curzon has not given ground for complaint. The Hindus of Calcutta are deeply pained at his attitude with regard to the Municipal Bill. The mining industry see in the Bill to regulate the Indian mines grave cause for alarm. The planters of Assam view the new Labour Bill with considerable disfavour. The Exchange Banks are protesting against an unnecessary interference with their business. Almost all the newspapers throughout the country are opposed to the Press Message Act proposed to be passed in favour of the Government organ—*The Pioneer*. Respectable landowners and zemindars were outraged the other day by an attempt to introduce an Act, which would enable boy-migistrates, if so disposed to flog them. Indeed there is hardly a single industry in the country that is not aprehensive of what may be done. Is this calculated to attract capitalists to India?

It would appear as if none could lay him down to rest without the aching thought, that what he loved and valued most the morn might bring to naught. It was enough that laws were liked, or institutions old, down came the screaming pack on them, as wolves upon the fold, and with hot haste destruction's path they eargerly pursue; Alladin's wife longed not so much to change old lamps for new.

It would almost seem as if the Government of India were absolutely determined to upset everything and everybody, and we would earnestly entreat Lord Curzon to stay his hand and give the country rest.

Quality, and not quantity, should be the maxim of a law-giver. It will be recollected that Tarquin the Proud eventually bought the three Sibyline books for the price at which he had been originally offered nine, and we have no doubt whatever that the three were more than he really wanted.

Legislation should, in a country like India, be undertaken with the greatest care and caution. It is true that in the Whipping Act the obnoxious clauses have been deleted, but the minds of numbers of people have been upset and an uneasy feeling created, which would not have occurred had this Act not been thrust upon them. We would advise Lord Curzon to give his legislative mill a rest, and in doing so he will deserve well of the country, and retrieve a reputation which is trembling in the balance. We are glad to learn that the Assam Emigration Bill has been postponed to next Session.—*Capital*.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 3rd February, 1900, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	91,000	2,73,000	4,000	3,68,000
Or per mile of Railway	197	592	9	798
For previous 4 weeks of half-year	3,61,000	10,55,000	16,000	14,32,000
Total for 5 weeks	4,52,000	13,28,000	20,000	18,00,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,05,843	2,36,149	3,887	3,45,879
Per mile of Ry. do.	230	512	8	750
Total to corresponding date do.	4,47,842	11,33,340	12,045	15,93,277

Increase for the week .... Rs. 22,121
Ditto to date .... „ 2,06,773

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BENGAL COTTON.

Note on the late Cotton Crop in Bengal for the year 1899-1900:—Explanatory.—The present report furnishes estimates of the areas and outturn of the late cotton crop of these Provinces. The report on the early cotton crop was published by this Department on the 5th December, 1899.

Character of the season.—The rainfall in the month of September was below the normal in all the districts in which late cotton is grown, excepting Midnapore, Bhagalpur and Manbhum. It was also below the normal everywere in October, excepting Orissa and the districts of Bankura and Darbhanga. Practically no rain fell from the beginning of November to the middle of January. The weather became cloudy towards the third week of this month, and some very useful showers were received about this time, but the good done by these late winter showers has probably been marred, to some extent, by the recent hailstorms. The season on the whole was not quite as favourable as that of the preceding year.

Area sown.—From column 3 of the appended statement, it will be seen that the normal area is shown as 85,100 acres. The correspondent figure in last year's report was 75,400 acres. The increase of 9,700 acres is due to the inclusion of the return for Manbhum, which was not received last year, and to revision of estimates in Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Puri. There is a difference of 500 acres in the estimates of the total areas sown with late cotton this year and last year, the actual figures being 73,000 acres for 1899-1900 and 72,500 acres for 1898-99. This difference may be ascribed to ordinary fluctuations in cultivation.

Character of the crop.—Estimates of normal crops of 100 per cent. have been received from five districts, viz., Patna, Muzaffarpur, Monghyr, Cuttack and Manbhum. Five other districts, viz., Bankura, Midnapore, Champaran, Balasore and Angul report crops varying from 75 per cent. to below 100 per cent. Four districts, including the two most important districts of Saran and Darbhanga, furnish estimates varying from 50 per cent. to below 75 per cent., and Bhagalpur returns an estimate of a 40 per cent. crop only. On comparing the estimates of outturn of this year with those of last year, it will be seen that better crops are expected in five districts and worse crops in six districts, the remaining four districts showing equal crops for both years. Taking the above returns into consideration, the crop of this year is estimated at present at 70 per cent. against 73 per cent., the estimate for last year.

Gross outturn.—Accepting the estimates given above, the gross yield of the late cotton crop of this year amounts to 3,559,600 lbs. aginst 3,789,800 lbs., the yield of last year. The average outturn of the five preceding years amounts to 4,086,400 lbs.

BENGAL WHEAT.

Preliminary Note on the Wheat Crop of Bengal 1899-1900:—Explanatory.—The present return furnish estimates of the area and outturn of the wheat crops in all the wheat-growing districts of these Provinces. No wheat is grown in the districts of Khulna, Bogra Dinajpur, Dacca, Backergunge, Tippera, Noakhali, Chittagong and Puri.

Character of the season.—The rainfall in September was general in North East Bengal, slightly above the average in Bihar, but largely deficent in Orissa and Chota Nagpur. In October, the rainfall was deficient everywhere, except in Orissa and East Bengal, where it was excessive. No rain fell in November in these Provinces, except in the Chittagong Division. In December, the rainfall was almost nil over the whole Province, and was entirely absent in Bihar and Chota Nagpur. Rain is reported to have fallen in Bihar and Chota Nagpur about the middle and close of January, which has improved the prospects of the wheat crop. On the whole, the weather has not been unfavourable to wheat, so far, in the principal wheat growing districts of Bengal and Bihar, although it has proved unseasonable in parts of Orissa and Chota Nagpur owing to deficient rainfall.

Area sown.—The figures representing the normal area have been revised in a few cases since last year, in consequence of which the provincial total now stands at 1,578 100 acres against 1,576,200 acres shown in the preliminary forecast for the year 1898-99.

The total area cultivated in wheat this year is, as estimated by the District Officers, 1 536,700, acres against 1,592,400 acres sown in 1898-99. There has thus been a slight decrease of nearly 3·5 per cent. The decrease is noticeable generally in the districts of the Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur Divisions; as well as in Shahabad, Muzaffarpur and Rajshahi. It is due to unfavourable climatic conditions at the time of sowing the crop. Nadia shows on the other hand a largely increased area.

Outturn.—The outturn of wheat is, according to the district returns, expected to be above the normal in the districts of Saran (110), Palamau (110), Rajshahi (102), and Burdwan (101); normal in 24-Parganas, Darjeeling, Faridpore, Bhagalpur, Malda and Balasore; and below the normal in the remaining 35 districts. Out of these 35 districts, nine districts report a crop varying from 90 to 98 per cent. of the normal, and in six districts it varies from 80 to 88. In the remaining 20 districts it calls below 80. In Ranchi, where the area under wheat is very small, the prospects are specially unfavourable. The arithmetical mean of the district figures representing the outturn for the Province amounts to 94 per cent. of a normal crop. There appears, however, little doubt that some of the district officers have under-estimated the outturn, and it is anticipated that the general outturn for these Provinces will fall little short of the normal, against 105 per cent. estimated in 1898-99.

ADVANTAGES OF ANGLO-INDIAN LIFE.

To the young officer or civilian fresh from a home where riding and shooting were either rare or unknown luxuries, India forms a most delightful new experience. Instead of being dependent on the somewhat precarious chance of an invitation from a wealthy friend for a few days' shooting he can indulge his sporting proclivities at an almost nominal cost; instead of driving his mother in the family pony chase, he proudly drives his own tum-tum. Polo, in England the monopoly of a chosen few, is in India within the means of most; and in this land of cheap horses, cheap grooms, and cheap fodder not only the officer but also many of the clerks, tradespeople and subordinates of every kind are to be found who keep their own conveyances. In fact the majority of Europeans in this country are able in a greater or less degree to become real sportsmen. For not only are many things in the East much cheaper than in England, but incomes except for the unfortunates in British regiments are considerably enlarged. The young subaltern in a native regiment can as a rule live on his pay and the better paid officials in civil and military employment can, if they choose to remain unmarried, effect considerable savings.

But if the East offers advantages to bachelors, it is even kinder to the spinster or the married lady. Both may enjoy here a share of masculine attention, certainly greater than it would be in England.

At an age when her contemporary at home has abandoned the mazy waltz and delights of moonlight picnics the Anglo-Indian lady still dances, rides, and on occasion first with indomitable resolution. She often outdances the more juvenile members of her sex.

In England, especially in rural England, the males of the upper middle class are at a premium for a picnic or a tennis party, for a dinner or a dance; but in India man is often a mere drug in the social market; the married man is especially cheap. In up country stations where thirty men compete for the smiles of half a dozen ladies, the state of thing is decidedly pleasant to those six females. In such a case many a wall-flower which would have blushed unseen in some unkindly London drawing-room is now drawn forth to adore a dogcart and make some man rejoice. The more enlightened code of Anglo-Indian ethics allows a larger amount of *camaraderie* between bachelors and married ladies than exists in rural or suburban and England.

Lastly there are several points of domestic economy which go some way to alleviate the lack of proper drapery stores and good dressmakers. For instance, when Miss Primrose helped the general servant make the beds, and when she taught Katie the piano and Tommy how to make satisfactory pothooks in his copy-book, she never expected to have half a dozen men-servants at her beck and call, and a special maid for her own use. The services of a syce and dog-cart are certainly better than a "three penny ride in a bus," and a chuprassee is more convenient than the oft deferred flitting of the tired servant to the nearest Pillar pox. When Miss Primrose has blossomed out into Mrs. Deputy Commissioner, she remembers with gratitude that fateful day when first she met young Red Tape at that river picnic. The terrible prospect of a governess or lady probationer nurse, varied by pleasing but impossible dreams of authorship or acting vanished into thin air; and discarding all such desperate remedies, she takes her place contentedly enough as the mistress of an Indian bungalow.—*C. and M Gazette*.

A successful surprise was carried out last Thursday morning in the Tochi Valley. The Political Officer with a deachment of troops vasited two villages eight miles noth of Miranshah Cantonment, and captured 44 tribesmen and camels. The surprise was complete. No opposition was offered. The men taken peisoners include several notorious bad characters.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

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BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The following is the report of the Committee for the half year ending 31st December to be submitted to the General Meeting to be held in the Pavilion on Monday next:—The total number of members of the Gymkhana is 1786 of whom 422 were resident on 31st December 1899; 66 new members were elected during the half year and 7 resigned, 23 temporary members were elected during the half year.

At the last half yearly Meeting held on the 14th day of August 1899, the Committee consisted of the following Gentleman:—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice L. P. Russell.—President.—J. A. Jeffrey, Hon. Sec. and Treasurer; B. J. B. Stephens Joint Honorary Secretary; W. A. Haig Brown, Boat Hon. Secretary; Dr. D. MacDonald, Bowls Hon. Secretary; Major A. E. Aitken, Cricket Hon. Secretary; H. G. W. Meikle, Golf Hon. Secretary; C. H. S. Boggs, Lawn Tennis Hon. Secretary; J. A. Lord, Polo Hon. Secretary; A. C. W. Fosbery, Racquets Hon. Secretary; J. Sheepshanks, Football and Hocky Hon. Secretary; F. A. Provost, P. B. Savile; T. W. Birkett; G. H. Townsend; additional members;

The following changes have taken place in the Committee during the half year:—Joint Honorary Secretary—Mr. Marshall Reid undertook the duties of Joint Honorary Secretary on departure of Mr. B. J. B. Stephens, additional member.—Mr. F. C. Macrae accepted the invitation of Committee to join them as an additional member in room of Mr. T. W. Birkett who has left for Europe.

Cricket.—Since the monsoon none has been played, and owing to the scanty rain-fall this last monsoon the ground has got into very bad order. Permission has, however, been obtained to enclose the ground, and the work of laying on water is in hand, so that it is hoped by the beginning of the cricket season to have the wicket in good order again. Two matches every Saturday, or a club game in lieu will be arranged for the coming season as was done last year, and the Committee hope by this means to give all playing members a chance of a game.

Polo.—A large number of players continued to turn up regularly on every polo-day till the middle of November when the opening of the hunting season as usual curtailed the number considerably. The Bombay Gymkhana team in the Poona Junior Tournrment defeated the Royal Scots, but were put out in the semi-finals by the 20th Hussars after a good game. As a number of Polo players are at this time of year temporarily stationed in Bombay and are willing to play if asked, the Honorary Secretary for Polo will be much obliged if members at any time hearing of such players will forward him their names and addresses.

Racquets.—The Court has been fairly well attended during the past 6 months. The average number of players per month was 29 against 27 for the corresponding 6 months last year.

Lawn Tennis.—No play takes place during the monson months, but the courts are now being well patronized. The Marryat Cup will be played for about 5th March. The Western India Championships about 19th March, and the Handicaps later.

Boats.—Boating has during the past half year, in spite of the arrival of new boats, received a very small share of gymkhana patronage. The water in Bandora creek has been worse than usual owing to the failure of the rains, as the floods usually clear out the channel.

Golf.—Owing to the scanty rains in August and September the season commenced earlier than usual and has been a very successful one. A larger number of players than usual took part in the Club's compitions especially at the beginning of the season when as many as 47 entries were obtained for one event. The screens which were placed on the Maidan as hazards were a decided improvement to the round. Mr. Pechey and Dr. MacDonald were the most successful players in the first part of the season.

Mounted and Athletic Sports.—The annual meeting was held in Octomber and consisted of two days Athletic and three days Mounted Sports. The Athletic events were held on the Gymkhana side of the maidan, this departure proved a great success. Much faster times were accomplished than have been touched before in Bombay and in one instance the time was only a fraction of a second outside world's record. The subscription list was not so well supported as last year; there was however a small credit balance handed to the Gymkhana Committee for disposal. The Young Cup was won by Mr. Norman Pritchard of Calcutta and the Steuart Cup by Mr. Fischer. The Mud Sports were well supported at the commencement of the season but the numbers of competitors fell off towards the end. The Cup for the highest aggregate number of points was won by Mr Fischer and the cup for second place by Mr. E. Rivers Smith.

Rugby Football.—Football was on the whole well supported, though many players were lost towards the end. The game suffered through there being no serious opposition in Bombay. The tournament was interesting, the final between Madras and the Welsh Regiment being one of the finest played on the ground.

Association Football.—This branch was also well supported, but had ill luck in not being able to put its full team in for the tournament. It is hoped it will continue to improve and do better next season.

Hockey.—Owing to football this game is not played as much as it might be and considerble difficulty was found in getting players to turn out. There was a very large entry for the Cup, but most of the Military teams up country were unfortunetely obliged to scratch.

Bowls.—The work of re-laying the bowling green, which at one time was in a very unpromising state and which has stopped play for the last half year, has resulted in a fairly good green. It is an improvement on the old green now, and after a good monsoon we anticipate still further improvement. Mean while we expect that the game will be taken up again when the evenings get longer.

BADEN-POWELL AT SCHOOL.

The report that Mafeking has been relieved gives special interest to some incidents concerning the school days of its hero which Dr Haig-Brown, the former headmaster of Charterhouse, has been telling a Surrey paper. "I notice that the name is invariably mispronounced," said the doctor. "The a' in Baden is generally given the sound 'ah,' but it it should have the usual sound of 'a,' as in 'Bathing Towel,' which was his nickname among the boys at school. The boy was essentially father to the man; he was very active, lively, full of fun and amusement, and exceedingly popular with his schoolfellows. An extremely clever boy in every sort of way, his accomplishments were numerous. He proved particularly clever with his hands, and could draw two pictures with left and right at the same time. He was fond of athletics of all kinds, and in all he undertook showed a fertility of resource, occupied with a keen sense of humour, which has been displayed again and again during the siege of Mafeking."

"In his numerous scouting expeditions," continued the doctor, "he often carried his life in his hand, but his courage, skill, and alertness brought him safely through. On one occasion he had a very narrow escape. During the Matable campaign he one day detected a man hiding in a tree. The Colonel was well withim shot, and the man took aim at him, but he suddenly swung round and got his own bullet in first, brinning the man to the ground." Colonel Baden-Powell, two days before he left England for South Africa, paid a visit to Dr Haig-Brown and characteristically remarked, "I hope they will give me a warm corner." The doctor remarks, "His wish, as it turned out, was fully gratified, for certainly no man has had a warmer corner in the present campaign than the heroic defender of Mafeking."

The visit of General Jamont to Brest has particular relation to the proposed extension of fortifications on the island of Ushant, and possibly of Molene. Accompanied by his staff and by some naval officers, he proceeded to Ushant in the torpedo gunboat, La Hire, and disembarked at Lampaul, where inspected the defences and the military establishments as well as the positions of certain forts which are intended to be built. It appears to be the opinion that the batteries are insufficient, and that heavily-armed forts judiciously situated and possessing some howitzer guns with many quick-firers of a smaller calibre would be extremely valuable. It is further suggested that Molene should be fortified as an outlying defence, since it might be seized and utilised as a victualling station for the destroyers of an enterprising enemy. The French seem to fear that we shall one day make a descent upon Ushant, and many of the preparations that are in view have relation to such a contingency. The question of fortifying the island has for some years been discussed, and when M. Lockroy visited Brest as Minister of Marine he proceeded to the place with the naval perfect and satisfied himself that defensive works were urgently necessary. This view appears to be held both by his successor in the Rue Royale and by the military authorities.

An interesting story is going the rounds (says the "Devon and Exeter Gazette") in connection with the mobilisation of one of the companies of Imperial Yeomanry in the West of England. The officer in command was the possessor of only one medal for an engagement, and he was somewhat envious of one of his men who appeared on parade with a number of medals across his breast. His curiosity getting the best of him, the officer stopped up to the man, and said: "You have a number of medals there, I see." "Yes, sir," was the reply. "For what engagements were they?" was the next question. 'Why, bless 'ee, sir, they ain't for no engagements; they be medals father won in the fat stock shows." The story is a good one. But the Yeomen going to the front are not "soft."

THE CASE FOR THE WAR OFFICE.

MR. WYNDHAM'S FACTS AND FIGURES.

Here are the salient passages and points from Mr. Wyndham's speech in the House of Commons the other day in which he set forth the reply of the War Office to the nation's criticisms. First as to the Governments responsibility: "They freely accepted it. The Government and the Government alone, were responsible for everything in connexion with war, and he would never be a party to taking off a feather-weight of responsibility from the Cabinet in connexion with the situation. It was true that the Under-Secretary for Forign Affairs had said that the Government had acted in every particular on military advice. That statement was made not to shift any responsibility from the Government, but to remove a doubt from the mind of the public, who had been let to believe that the generals' decisions were being over-ridden by the Cabinet. In the next place Mr. Wyndham protested against ascribing to the War Office results which had followed from the diplomatic policy which the Government had adopted—rightly as he thought—but for which the War Office as a Department was not responsible.

WHAT THE WAR OFFICE HAD ACCOMPLISHED.

As to what Pall-Mall had accomplished:—The Army in this country had been organised and maintained for three objects, not only to provide drafts and reliefs for the Army in India, and to maintain our colonial garrisons, but also to be capable of embodiment into three Army Corps for home defence; and a "fortiori" to be capable of embodiment into two Army Corps, a Cavalry Division, and troops of the line for communications, for the purposes of a foreign expedition. He did not believe the critics of the Government had ever contempleted a higher objective than that. What were the troops necessary for such an expedition? They would comprise 58 battalions of infantry, 10 ragiments of cavalry, and 42 battaries of artillery. They had sent almost the whole of these numbers out of the country.—Instead of 58 battalions of infantry the Government had despatched 60 battalions from this country; they failed on the point of cavalry, because instead of sending 10 regiments they only sent 9, but instead, however, of 42 batteries of artillery they had sent 45 batteries, and he did not think that the failure of one in ten with regard to cavalry was a point which should press hardly against the system, because in South Africa they had concentrated in all 15 regiments of cavalry, and were going to send three more—(hear, hear)—and had concentrated 76 battalions of regular infantry, and in all 54 batteries of artillery. (Cheers).

MILITARY PREPARATIONS NECESSARILY DELAYED.

As to the charge that the military steps eventually adopted should have been taken sooner, diplomatic considerations prevented this: It could not be denied that it would have been, at all events, a doubtful policy if the Government had spent £3,000,000 on collecting mules and stores in South Africa. The collecting of transport was the only thing that could have been done at an earlier date, and it would have only given them an extra four weeks. Would the feudatory Rajahs of India be offering their money as they had if the Government had the blow prepared for the Transvaal while dealing with that country with a smiling face? (Hear, hear.)—Eventually, however, a garrison of some 25,000 men was got on the scene. It was believed, he regretted to say erroneously, that that force was sufficient for defensive purposes. Facts had proved the contrary, and the hard logic of facts they accepted.

THE CHANGE IN THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

On this point Mr. Wyndham had some interesting remarks to make: "The whole problem was changed when Sir Redvers Buller announced that he intended to proceed to the relief of Ladysmith. What had been up to then one combined force was broken up, and part of it was diverted into what was practically another country. It must not be supposed that he criticised the decision of Sir R. Buller, who was on the spot, and doubtless he would be able to give reasons for his action which would convince military students and the country. There had been already too much of this kind of criticism. (Ministerial cheers.) Everyone to his dying day would look back with regret on the great many disasters which had followed, but no one could ever know what would have happened if the other course had been adopted. It was very easy to conceive that if Sir G. White had not stayed at Ladysmith and Sir R. Buller had not gone to his relief disaster might have been developed in another line, and that there might have been that universal rising of the Cape Dutch which, thank heaven, had not occurred." (Cheers.) For the rest, all reinforcements asked for had invariably been sent, and in greater numbers than the generals had demanded.

MOUNTED V. UNMOUNTED TROOPS.

The time at which the phrase was used that infantry was most wanted and cavalry least wanted was on October 3, before the ultimatum was sent, before the war began, and at a time when Sir R. Buller was satisfied that an Army Corps, a Cavalry Division, and the necessary troops for the line of communication, giving 50,000 men in addition to the 25,000 alredady in South Africa, was an adequate force. When the question of the Colonial contingents was first raised, he consulted Sir R. Buller as to the number that should be asked for, in order that each colony might be represented more or less in proportion to their respective populations. Sir Redvers stated that it would be easier to give the colonial troops an immediate place at the front if they were invited to contribuate manageable units of 125 men each. Subsequently the proportion of mounted troops sent had been largely increased.

THE ABSENCE OF MAPS.

The information on this point was sadly amusing The northern triangle of Natal had been specially surveyed in 1896 by officers sent for the purpose: "But theis information was that the Natal garrison, augmented as it had been, was absolutely adequate to hold invasion back to a point further north than Ladysmith, and therefore the maps produced were of the country north of the little point which had been lately of such absorbing interest. Of these maps 14,000 and 117,000 sheets had been sent to South Africa.

THE FAULTY LEE-ENFIELD SIGHTS.

"The Lee-Enfield was theoretically correct at 500 yards, but the corrective to do away with the effect of the drift had been overdone, and the sight had been shifted 3-100ths of an inch too much; but a theoretical error of that kind was swallowed up by what he might call the idiosyncrasy of every man, every rifle, as well as the conditions of the atmosphere. This fault had only been discovered the other day at Bisley, and as the correction could be made easily by any armourer, they had recalled that rifle from the Yeomanry, and had sent the necessary sights to South Africa." Mr. Wyndham concluded his spech by deploring the delay which the Opposition's amendment would cause in the taking of further steps to bring the war "to the only natural conclusion that the country would tolerate."

THE BOER FORCES.

The information supplied by the intelligence Department on this point Mr. Wyndham believed to be substantially correct. This gave the total number of men available by the two States, including their foreign volunteers, as 59,000, while their guns were put at ninety-one, making, with the nineteen British guns which they had since captured, a grand total of 110 guns of all calibres.

LORD LANSDOWNE IN THE LORDS.

The Secretary for War, speaking on the same subject in the House of Lords, and referring to Lord Wolseley's unlucky admission "that we had found the Boers more numerous and more powerful than had been anticipated," said: These words were spoken without very much preparation, and may not have been as carefully weighed as they would have been if they formed part of an official statement; but the meaning was perfectly clear. What the Commander-in-Chief intended to convey was that we had found in the field and opposed to us a larger number of the enemy than had been anticipated. That, I think, is a perfectly correct statement. I am under the impression that at this moment the Boers have placed every man in their conntry in the fighting line. We had anticipated that a part of their forces would be used to watch their frontier at other points. We believe that this has not been done, and that they have put into the fighting line in Natal and on the Western side of the Ornage Free State, we may almost say, every soldier they possess. As to the Intelligence Department, said Lord Lansdowne, while that Department was not infallible, their information on the whole had been carefully and accurately collected and had been as sufficient as we could reasonably expect.

About the middle of the seventies, 1875, or 1876, an elderly gentleman, passing through the picturesque little town Ashbourne, Derbyshire, paid a visit to its fine parish church. The sexton, who was dusting the seats (it was a Saturday afternoon), was somewhat alarmed by the visitor's sharply calling his attention to a very fine lancet window, in the chancel. "Look at that window," he cried: "it's positively shameful, It's disgraceful!" The poor man was staggered for the moment. He stammered out, I keep' em as clean as I can, sir, but the old vicar as put in them windows told me not to meddle with the painted glass for fear I should damage 'em!" "Your old vicar ought to have been ashamed of himself," said the stranger," for putting in such a ghastly daub. Why, it would disgrace a penny edition of Jack the Giant Killer!" The subject of the window was David and Goliath. In the evening the new vicar, who had just been appointed to the living, received a long letter bearing on the same topic and also expressing the writer's disgust at finding the lovely valley through which he had travelled made hideous with the smoke and noise of "a beastly railway engine." The letter was signed "John Ruskin."

HIGH COURT.—February 19.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

686-98—Payne G S and M—Esufally Faizallabhoy and others vs Harrikisondas Harribhai and others—Crawford B and Co.
639-98—Payne G S and M—Esufally Fauzallabhoy vs Farben Fabriken Bayer and Co Ld—Crawford B and Co.
453-99—Ardesir H and D—W A Chambers vs Kaikhushroo Nowrojee Kabrajee and others—Nanu and H.
544-98—Tyabjee D and Co—Thacker Laljee Doongersey vs Bhawoo Nursoo and another—Bhaishunker and K.
330-99—Payne G S and M—Wallibai vs Ramabai—Thakurdas D C and H.
437-96—Wadia and G—Zarnanlal Kishorilal vs Mahalbrai Ramsadilal and others—Tyabjee D and Co.
282-99—King and C—Hajee Essack Hajee Ayub vs Rabiabai and others—E G and W, and M and V.
694-99—Little and Co—Essa Jacob Hajee Jamal vs The Municipal Commissioner and another—Crawford B and Co.
489-96—Mathabhai J M—Lakhmidas Harriwalabdas vs Sakinaboo and others—Nanu and H.
690-99—Thakurdas D and Co—Abdulla Hajee Dawood and others vs Goolam Ali Mahomed Lajam—R P Bharucha.
195-99—Crawford B and Co—Goolam Hoosum Allibhoy vs Farbwerke Vorm Lucius and others—Craigie L and O and Inperson.
603-99—Jehangir and S—Cursetjee Jeewanjee Readymoney vs Aimai and others—Payne G and S and A H and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Cause.

5-1900—Payne G and S—Morarjee Dharamsey vs Gokuldas Bhawoo and another—Wadia and G—Part heard.

Testamentary Suit.

39-99—Payne G S and M—Edulijee Sorabjee Daver and another vs Dhunjisha Nowrojee Captain and others—K D Shroff and Pestonjee R and K—Part heard.

Long Causes.

487-99—Ardeshir H and D—Gopiram Shankerdas and others vs Jungaldas Chinaman and others—Bhaishunker and K—Part heard.
78-99—Framjee and D—Hajee Gulam Mahomed Azam vs Captain T Turner and others—Crawford B and Co.
638—Crawford B and Co—Adolph G Christiansen vs The Trustees of the Port of Bombay—Little and Co.
515-99—H M and M—Vulubhdas Gordhandas vs Dwarkadas Dharamsi and another—Craigie L and O and Bhaishunker and K.
600-99—Bhaishunker and K—Bai Sooraj vs Bapalal Manilal Mag and Co.
28-99—Pestonjee R and K—Byramjee Hormusjee Shroff vs Hirabai and others—Edgelow G and W and K J Mantri.
127-99—Hiralal M and M—Hajee Kaderdina vs Hajee Saboo Sidick and another—E G and W and T D C and H
641-99—Ardeshir H and D—Fatmi Babibi vs Doctor Goolam Sirwar—Smetham B and N. For postponement.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Crowe.)
Undefended Long Causes.

778-99—Ins person—Girmajee Tukaram Patel Dhoodkar vs Bhau Babajee Hunde Inamdar and another.
782-99—In person a pauper—Dhanabai alias Sitta vs Chagan Kamaya and another.
793-99—Hiralal M and M—Karsondas Jewraj vs Lakhmidas Nathoo and another.

Long Causes.

76-93—Mansuklal D and J—Bai Dahi alias Navivahu v Hurgovandas Jivandas and another—Muljee and R and Little and Co.
622-98—Bicknell M and Co—Manilal Dhanjee and others vs R W Ehlers and another—In person—C L and O.
275-99—Tyabjee D and Co—Vishnuprasad Huriprasad vs Shankerprasad Huriprasad and others—Mansuklal D and J.
205-94—Roughton and B—Kalidas Karsondas vs Abdool Karim Abdool Succoor—Ardesir H and D.
247-99—Payne G S and M—Jethmull Ramanand and another vs The Bombay Baroda and Central India Ry Co—Crawford B and Co.

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THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

TURKISH SYMPATHY WITH ENGLAND.

THE correspondent of the "Standard" at Constantinople writes (Jan. 24): It is no secret that the Mussulman world here, with the exception of a small clique ardently desires the success of the British arms The possibility of England being definitively worsted in the struggle caused, at one time, serious apprehensions at Yildiz Kiosk. Such a contingency, it was felt, would weaken Great Britin's position in Europe, and consequently react prejudicially on the interests of Turkey. A more hopeful feeling, however, has now manifested itself in Palace circles, where no doubt is any longer entertained as to the ultimate issue of the war. Hence more attention is devoted to the doings of the Russians in Persia and Central Asia probably owing to the closer proximity of those countries to Turkey.

An article in to-day's *Ikdam* says that notwithstanding the pacific declaration contained in the Czar's rescript to Count Mouravieff and the assurances given to the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg by his Majesty, the movements of Russian troops in Central Asia are viewed with suspicion by the European Press. It is true, continues the *Ikdam* that the pacific intentions of the Czar are undeniable; his Majesty has given proof of them on divers occasions. But, on the other hand, it cannot be considered without concern that the present opportunity may be seized by Russia to slove some of the problems so long in suspense. It will be remembered how Russia occupied the Amur district. At present that Power has undertaken something else—namely, the despatch of 30,000 troops to the Afghan frontier. Nor does England view with favour the commercial progress made by Russia in Persia. Great Britain is endeavouring to make up for her lost influence in that country, and the Indian Government is not backward in adopting precautionary measures. Finally, the *Ikdam* is of opinion that Russia will endeavour to profit by the South African Question.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 27 (*Reuter*).—In a prominent position of its issue the "Herold" publishes an article in which it says:—

The foreign Press is at present taking a keen interest in the small Russian place of Kushk. The "Politische Correspondenz," in its latest communication upon the recent experimental transport of a small detachment of Caucasian troops to Kushk represented this movement as an important factor in Russian policy. Without entering into long explanations, we may state that it is by no means true that our diplomatists and generals anywhere in Central Asia lose sight of the respect due to foreign boundaries. The fact is that they are anxious for the continuance of a peaceful and lawful state of affairs on all the Russian frontiers. Although this is a matter of course, it seems to be necessary to lay special stress upon this point. As a consequence of the unrest which has marked international relations for several months past, these relations are now changing their former aspect. No one guarantees to us the maintenance of that balance of power (the English phrase is here used), to the existence of which we have long been accustomed, and in which we believed. Contingencies incidental to this state of affairs will make their influence felt in all parts of the world, and will have their effect for a long time. This may lead to events for which Russia, like any other Power pursuing great political aims, must make serious preparations, and it would be unfair to blame us for wishing to be prepared with regard to the strip of land wedged in between Afghanistan and Persia. If there be really a Power who should take our precautionary measures amiss, no one in Russia, of course, would dream of overestimating the resources of such a Power.

GERMAN FOREIGN POLICY.

Berlin, Jan. 25 (*Times*).—The well-informed *Berliner Neueste Nachrichten* yesterday devoted a leading article to proving that it was the traditional policy of Germany to keep on good working terms with England. To-day the same journal attacks the Hamburg organ of what may be called "the Bismarckian rump" for insinuating that German foreign policy has lost touch with Russia. Regarding the secret Anglo-German Treaty, the Berlin Conservative journal states that it "deals with the skin of a bear which has not yet been killed," as the recent proceedings of the Portuguese Cortes abundantly showed. Moreover, "the contents of the treaty were communicated to St. Petersburg at the time of its conclusion, and the Russian reply was that Russia had no interests of any kind in South Africa." In reply to the charge that Germany was standing in her own light by not promoting or acceding to an anti-British European coalition, the "Berliner Neueste Nachrichten" maintains that, for the present at least, Russia has not the slightest interest in a European coalition againt England. "A Franco-Russian coalition will hardly be brought about if Germany does not join it. But that coalition would be still less probable if Germany were to join it or even to suggest it." That is a very oracular utterance. But there are good reasons for believing that the whole question of European coalition has no practical significance at present.

Berlin, Jan. 28 (*Times*).—At a dinner on the occasion of the Emperor's birthday, given at Cologne yesterday, and attended by the leading representatives of the clergy, the army, andthe municipality of the city, the Governor of Cologne, General Baron von Wilczek, proposed the toast of his Imperial Majesty's health in a speech which contained the following passage:—

We witness with surprise a nation and a State which has hitherto occupied such a splendid position essaying great enterprises in a thoughtless manner and almost bleeding to death (sic) in the effort. These men of kindred race must enjoy our sympathies. But we cannot acquit them of the recklessness with which they took the task in hand. Let us continue to labour according to the national method which has continued to characterise us, notwithstanding our great successes of 1870-71. Let us labour on the same lines, seriously and perseveringly, each man in his sphere, whether he be a plain citizen or the highest official of the State. If we do this we shall keep ourselves strong and capable of fulfilling every task that is set us. Let us, above all, keep ourselves free from arrogance, from an excessive estimate of ourselves, from disrespect towards our neighbours, and—what else shall I say?—from unworthy greed, without which the catalogue would be incomplete. (Loud cheers.) Let us beware of the fault. Let us practise self-discipline, instead of selfishness. (Long-continued cheers.

In some ways, remarks the *Times* correspondent the German General's speech recalls "Holy Willie's prayer," immortalised in one of the most celebrated poems of Robert Burns. But about the laborious and conscientious preparations of Germany both on land and on sea there can be no manner of doubt.

ITALY AND THE PORTE.

A rupture of diplomatic relations between Italy and the Porte has been imminent because the Minister of justice absolutely refused to deliver to the Ambassador, claming on behalf of the parents, an Italian girl of 15, who was inveigled into a Turkish harem at Brusa, whence, through the Ambassador's intervention, she was taken by the local authorities, who sent her, as instructed, to the Ministry of Justice. The Minister insisted that the girl having reached the age of puberty, was, according to Mahomedan law, no longer a minor or subject to parental authority, the Italian Ambassador wholly repudiated the Minister's contention.

The result is recorded in the following *Times* telegram, dated Rome (Jan. 31):—

In consequence of the refusal of the Turkish authorities to hand over to her parents the Italian girl, named Gemelli, who had been kidnapped and placed in a harem, the Italian Government yesterday addressed an ultimatum to the Porte, announcing that failure to deliver the girl to the Italian Embassy within 24 hours would lead to the immediate rupture of diplomatic relations between Italy and Turkey. As a result the girl Gemelli was safely conducted to the Italian Embassy in Constatinople this afternoon and handed over to her father. The prompt and energetic action of the Marquis Visconti Venosta in this matter has produced an excellent impression in political circles.

THE DEAN OF DURHAM AND THE WAR.

MR. JUSTICE GRANTHAM'S CONDEMNATION.

A SERMON delivered by the Dean of Durham (Dr. Kitchin) in DuthamCathedral on Sunday the 21st has been published in pamphlet form and the Dean, in a prefatory note, remarks that the sermon is there printed as it was preached, neither more nor less. The phrase attributed to the Dean that "our troops were the scum of the gin palaces" is not there, the misinterpreted phrase reading, "With what spirit do we send our fighting men? The drunken revels which form the music-hall ideals of good-fellowship—the excitement of the gin palace and the London streets—as if the bottle was the best prelude for the battle; the cries to the poor lads to avenge this or that; the greedy newspapers spreading unfounded slanders against our opponents; the insistence by which prejudice and angry ignorance have persuaded us that the enemy was but a horde of savages who would run away at once."

Dean Kitchin, in reply to the comments of Mr. Justice Grantham at Lancaster Assizes last week, has forwarded to his Lordship a copy of the sermon, with the following note:—

"The Deanery, Durham, January 29.

"My dear Mr. Justice Grantham,—I am sending you a true copy of my simple sermon, which you have not seen, yet have publicly condemned. I thought the bench never gave judgment before it knew the facts; yet you have in court censured me on mere newspaper reports. Englishmen have still a right to their honest convictions, and, if they believe in them, to express their belief in words. But you, I fear, have joined the conspiracy of silence, to close independent mouths. It would be a very bad day for England did the judicial bench stoop to follow your unhappy example, did the ermine condescend so low as to "play to the gallery" in days of political or national trouble.—Yours sincerely, (Sd.) "G. W. KITCHIN."

The Unionist "Observer" publishes the following article in its leading columns.

Dean Kitchin of Durham finds himself the object of a good deal of social and civic odium because he has chosen to express himself somewhat freely as to the condition in which some of our troops have been sent off to the war. He has been bitterly denounced in a public meeting, he has been very severely rebuked from the bench by Mr. Justice Grantham and notice of motion has been given in the Durham Town Council for his dismissal from the office of hon. chaplain to the Durham Corporation, and for the removal of his name from the panels of the Town Hall. In fact, he is being subjected in the North England to something like a determined boycott, and all because in a sermon preached in Durham Cathedral, he protested against certain bacchanalian orgies which have attended the departure of some of our troops. We think this dead set made upon the Dean is uncalled for and unfair. It bespeaks an intolerance of adverse opinion which is happily not usual in Great Britian. If the present patriotic mood of the nation tends to the repression of freedom of opinion, and induces attempts to suppres the minority, we are afraid it augurs ill for our country's future. The Dean of Durham's homily on certain undesirable developments of national Jingoism was not undeserved. Some of the scenes witnessed at the departure of our troops even in London, have not been altogether the best and most suitable "send offs" that could be given to them. Incidents of this sort have not been unknown; in one provincial town a local brewery company provided unlimited beer for a company on their departure for South-Africa andthe result was that a number of men were so overcome that theyhad to be carried to the railway station by their comrades. We can hardly blame a minister of religion for endeavouring to enunciate higher ideals of patriotism and rebuking the "spirit of revelry amid which some of our troops are being sent off to the war." The riotous state of hysterical patriotism into which our town crowds have been excited over the present war in South Africa is not altogether a healthy national symptom, and we should be inclined to hope for greater things from our soldiers if they were sent away in a more sober and serious state of mind. At any rate, there is room for difference of opinion on this subject, and there is more to commend than condemn in the courage shown by Dean Kitchin, as a moral and religious teacher, in laying before his congregation his own conscientous views on the popular exhibition of certain national foibles which the war in South Africa has called forth.

TOTAL BRITISH LOSSES.

NEARLY 10,000 MEN OUT OF ACTION.

THE returns of casualties to the Imperial British force in South Africa up to January 31, are not yet complete, the reports of the officers commanding not having come through in all cases. The losses already reported, however, as shown in the subjoined table of regimental casualties reported up to this morning are assuming disastrous proportions. They are, in fact, equal numerically to the fighting strength of a lieutenant general's command in the field—that is to say, one division of two brigades, or practically a third of an army corps. The severity of the loss is more apparent when it is remembered that the British troops now in South Africa, exclusive of colonists and volunteers, scarcely exceed the strength of three army corps. The approximate losses, as shown by the following table, are 8,891. Of this large body of officers and men less than fifteen hundred have died in battle. The majority figure amongst the wounded, who number nearly 4,500. The proportion of missing men has not very largely increased since the publication of the last table of casualties, when the figures were 2,517, the increase amounting to 69. Of these, however, a very large number of officers and men have been reported wounded, but have not been thus classified. The table has been confined to regiments, as it has not been possible in every case to identify the battalions:—

	Officers.			Men.		
	K'd.	W'd.	M'g.	Kil'd	W'd.	M'g.
Staff	6	15	1	0	0	0
Volunteer Staff	0	1	0	0	0	0
Indian Staff Corps	0	1	0	0	0	0
Intelligence Dept	0	1	0	0	0	0
Royal Navy	3	1	0	6	25	4
Royal Marines	2	1	0	10	75	0
Royal Artillery	5	24	15	35	168	137
Royal Engineers	3	5	0	14	17	2
1st Life Guards	0	0	0	0	3	0
2nd Life Guards	0	0	0	6	5	1
Royal Horse Gaurds	0	0	1	0	0	4
2nd Dragoons	0	0	0	0	1	0
5th Dragoons	0	0	0	6	10	0
6th Dragoons	0	2	1	7	17	2
5th Lancers	1	8	0	4	14	0
9th Lancers	0	0	0	4	31	2
12th Lancers	0	2	1	7	37	4
4th Hussars	0	0	0	0	1	0
10th Hussars	1	3	0	3	12	2
13th Hussars	0	0	0	0	8	0
18th Hussars	0	1	4	11	29	89
19th Hussars	0	3	0	4	14	0
Royal Irish Fusiliers	2	5	17	30	94	508
Gloucester	1	4	19	50	116	352
Dublin Fusiliers	5	6	6	51	241	153
King's Royal Rifles	16	14	1	67	279	66
Gordon Highlanders	8	16	0	46	143	3
Manchester	0	9	0	39	75	1
Devon	3	13	3	38	146	33
Leicester	2	1	0	2	27	13
Loyal North Lanc	1	4	0	10	44	0
Cameronians	[illegible]	6	0	21	62	3
R A M Corps	2	5	0	2	3	0
V A Corps	0	1	0	3	8	0
Grenadier Guards	2	10	0	45	135	0
Coldstreams	3	9	1	35	165	0
Scots Guards	0	5	0	30	66	0
Northampton	0	36	2	28	1	0
Worcester	0	0	0	0	2	0
Yorkshire L I	1	6	0	18	109	5
East Surrey	0	1	0	8	66	0
West Yorks	1	3	1	17	85	9
Border	1	5	0	25	168	2
Argyle & S H'ders	2	8	0	52	139	3
Mounted Infantry	3	5	0	2	16	0
Ammunition Colu	0	0	0	1	2	0
Northumb'ld Fus	4	11	6	25	82	335
Black Watch	7	11	0	102	183	64
Liverpool Regt	0	0	0	10	22	0
Highland L I	2	7	0	12	69	6
Royal Irish Rifles	0	8	3	15	68	306
Seaforth Highlanders	4	7	1	53	136	16
Rifle Brigade	2	11	0	38	74	5
Suffolk	5	1	5	30	25	101
Royal Inniskil Fusiliers	2	10	0	23	89	8
Connaught Rangers	0	4	2	28	101	23
Essex	0	0	1	0	3	0
Royal Scots Fusiliers	0	0	6	12	21	39
West Surrey	1	6	0	16	113	1
Royal Welsh Fusiliers	0	0	0	0	4	0
Durham Light Infantry	0	0	0	0	2	0
Army Service Corps	0	1	0	1	0	0
Royal Fusiliers	0	0	0	2	7	0
Lincoln	0	0	0	0	0	1
Munster Fusiliers	0	0	0	0	1	2
Berkshire	1	1	0	4	17	0
S Wales Borderers	0	0	0	0	1	0
Somerset L I	1	0	0	0	0	0
Lancs Fusiliers	3	12	4	15	0	0
Yorkshires	0	1	0	5	5	0
York and Lancaster	0	3	0	7	0	0
Lancaster	3	4	1	1	0	0
Middlesex	3	4	1	0	0	0
King's Own Scot B	1	0	0	0	0	0
South Lancashire	2	0	0	0	0	0
Wiltshire	1	0	0	0	10	6
Imperial Light Horse	5	18	0	47	90	1
Kimberley Light Horse	2	6	0	20	38	0
Kimberley Artillery	0	2	0	0	3	0
Kimberley T Guards	0	0	0	0	0	1
Border Mounted Regt	0	0	1	7	15	0
Cape Mounted Police	1	1	0	9	27	23
Kimberley Volunteer	1	0	0	1	0	0
Natal Carbineers	1	2	0	8	23	0
Natal Mounted Regt	1	1	0	0	11	4
Natal Police	0	0	0	2	6	0
Diamond F A	0	0	0	1	10	0
Diamond F H	0	2	0	3	12	6
B S A Police and Protectorate Regt	5	6	0	53	83	5
Armoured trains	0	0	1	1	1	16
Crocodile Pootforce	0	0	1	0	3	4
Rohdesian Regt	2	0	3	4	7	18
Chartered Co Police	0	0	0	0	2	4
Durban L I	0	1	0	4	14	23
Rimington's Guides	0	0	0	1	6	6
Thorneycroft's M I	7	7	1	4	32	0
S African Reserve	0	0	0	2	9	0
S African L Horse	2	2	3	4	26	18
Col Plumer's Force	0	0	0	3	4	3
New Zealand Con	0	0	0	2	1	1
Kamgha Volunteers	0	0	0	0	1	0
Queensland Contgt	0	1	0	3	0	0
N S Wales	0	0	0	2	1	10
Duke York's M Infy	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bechuana Rifles	0	1	0	0	2	0
Vol Hotchkiss Dept	0	0	0	2	1	0
Australian Horse	0	0	1	1	0	3
Bethune's M Infantry	0	1	0	0	0	12
Totals	147	360	112	1,289	4,137	2,453

Total killed	1,436
Total wounded	4,497
Total missing	2,565
Deaths from disease, &c	393
Grand total	8,891

The above table and totals do not include some of the causalties at Venters Spruit between January 17 and 29 or the casualties at Spion Kop on January 24. These additional casualties number 769, increasing the grand total of losses to 9,660. Of the additional losses, 174 were sustainad at Venters Spruit and 595 at Spion Kop.

THE Dutch Naval Estimates for the present year amount to 15,959,262 gulden, of which a sum of 6,755,901 gulden will be devoted to shipbuilding, and 4,321,209 gulden to the personnel. Two armoured ships of the Holland class are to be put in hand, and the Minister has presented a programme extending over ten years. He proposes the building of three ships of the Kortenaer type and five of the Koningin Regentes class, as well as three small coast-defense ships of 2,130 tons, 850 horse-power, and a speed of ten knots. The programme also includes seven protected cruisers, three monitors, and twenty-one sea-going torpedo-boats of the French Forban class, twelve smaller torpedo-boats, fourteen gunboats, and five sloops. The total expenditure involved is 74,500,000 gulden. The armoured cruiser Noord Arabant, built at Flushing and displacing 4,000 tons, has begun her trials, and has attained a speed of 20·1 nots with 10,067 horse-power.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE new balloon of Dr. Danilewsky, of Charkov, Russia, is recommended for reconnoitring purposes in preference to the captive balloon. It is free and can pass over the enemy at an altitude too high for them to shoot it. Moreover, it requires fewer men and less time to fill and start it. In shape it is like a conical shell, and has a stearing apparatus underneath.

According to Lieutenant Cardon, of the United States Army, the Boer field guns have proved superior to ours. He is not suprised at the fact, seeing that the Creusot and Krupp factories have supplied the Transvaal. "The only wonder is," he remarks "that England has been content to possess artillery weapons known to be inferior to the best guns on the Continent. We use the term 'known' advisedly, since attention to this very fact has been called by prominent artillerists during the past two years." White's field guns have an effective range of 4,000 yards, according to reports, but the Creusot 14-pounder carries 8,744 yards. It only requires a road or track of 3·56 feet wide, whereas the Woolwich gun carriage requires 5 feet 2 inches, an advantage in a country like Natal. The shrapnel shell of this Creusot gun has 334 bullets, and at 4,500 yards is very effective.

The Vickers 12-pounder gun which is now to be supplied to our troops, has hitherto been much neglected by our military authorities. The United States Government recently purchased a number for use in the Philippines. It is a splendid weapon, but its high muzzle velocity of 1,720 feet a second is obtained by the use of a shell weighing 3lbs. less than that of a new American 15-pounder which has a muzzle velocity of 1,800 feet a second. The English Woolwich 15-pounder has a muzzle velocity of 1,600 feet a second and no means of checking the recoil on the carriage. It is in fact rather out-of-date like some of our popular notions.

M. Delezinier, in a paper to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, announces that with "three-phase" currents of electricity, as used in electric lighting installations, and an induction coil, very good Rontgen radiographs are got. The observation will simplify the apparatus used in hospitals.

M. Rymtowtt-Rives, of Geneva, is credited with an invention, much wanted for feeding paper automatically to the printing press. It is said to work at all speeds and take any thickness of paper.

M. Tomassy suggests a new cartridge for blasting purposes, to supersede dynamite or gun-powder. It consists of a sealed glass tube containing a concentrated solution of carbonate of potassium, and wires through the glass connect with a battery. A current of electricity sent through the liquid decomposes it, liberating hydrogen and carbonic cid which accumulate and burst the tube. Chloride of ammonium can be used for the carbonate of potassium with like effect. These cartridges are only dangerous when the current is put on them, and this can be done when all risk of life is prevented.

An official report of the Russian Bureau of Statistics, in the Department of Paskov, shows that some of the peasants in times of scarcity hybernate in the manner of animals. They lie in bed, or, as it is called in Russian, "lejka." The bed is made on a flat stove, and all they do is to replenish the stove and support life by a diminished ration of black bread dipped in water. They try to keep as immoveable as possible so as not to waste their energy or heat. The hut is dark and silent throughout the winter.

On the Dortmund-Ems Canal in Germany experiments are in progress to see whether electric traction can be economically employed. The installation is by Siemens and Halska of Berlin.

Professor Rowland, of Baltimore, thinks he has proved by experiment that the magnetism of the earth, and probably other celestial bodies, is developed by their rapid rotation, and the faster they revolve the stronger their magnetism.

The "Medical News," in reference to the advance of the motor-car in New York, points out that with the disappearance of the horse in cities the disease of lock-jaw, or tetanus, will become rare, or entirely absent, since it is horse fodder which disseminates the germ.

Melinite, as used by the Boers, is fused picric acid and cresylic acid, while lyddite is picric acid made very dense by fusion. The shells are coated inside with varnish and the picric acid cast inside. A strong detonator of ammonium picrate and saltpetre is used.

It is stated that an American company has been formed to complete the Panama Canal. The capital will be £24.000.000. On the other hand, the Nicaraguan Government have granted a concession to Messrs. Eyre and Cragin to make a canal through Nicaragua; and there is also a Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua. Moreover, there is a party trying to get the U.S. Government to make a canal through that State. Surely it would be better to finish the Panama Canal before embarking in fresh projects.

Rats are believed to propagate the plague, and Dr. Apery, of Constantinople proposes to kill them in ships by carbonic acid gas, which, being heavier than air, would sink to the bottom of the hold and stifle them.

Cocoanut netting with meshes 1½ inches wide is sold in Dresden for snow screens. They are 13 feet by 5 feet, and when lashed to posts, for example old sleepers, make a good snow-fence for railways.

More cliff-dwellings have been discovered by Mr. G. W. James on the banks of the Shinumo, which runs into the Colorado near Mystic Spring Trail, one of the most wonderful regions of the world. Stone-built ruins also exist in the neighbourhood.

Artificial incubation of eggs was practised by the ancient Egyptians of the time of the Pharaohs, before that of Aristotle, and even now ovens for the purpose are found in Egypt.

Experts in baby-farming recommend the use of milk from the same cow, and hence the little daughters of the Czar take their cows with them when they travel. During the visit of the Czar to Germany a palatial cow car with two Holstein cows was attached to the Imperial train.

The observations of superficial and passing travellers are often misleading, as in the case of Catlin and other describers of the North American Indians. According to a paper of Miss Alice Fletcher to the Antropological Society of Washington on the Earth lodge of the North American Indians, Catlin and most other travellers have not described the "Earth-lodge" of the Mandans and other American Indians as it should be described. Pains are required to arrive at the truth, and in general travellers do not take sufficient pains to ascertain the real truth about the natives they visit.

"Oil of Chinese (and Japanese) wood" is extracted from the grains of a tree called "Aleurities Cordata" or in Chinese "Ying tzu tung," which grows in rocky places, especially in the provinces of Hunan Hupeh and Szechuen. The oil is used for making lacquer and waterproof oil-cloths. It can be employed instead of linseed oil in painting but for this purpose according to the "Farben Zeitung" it should first be boiled with a little oxide of zinc, minium or litharge; the temperature being kept over 200° Centigrade.

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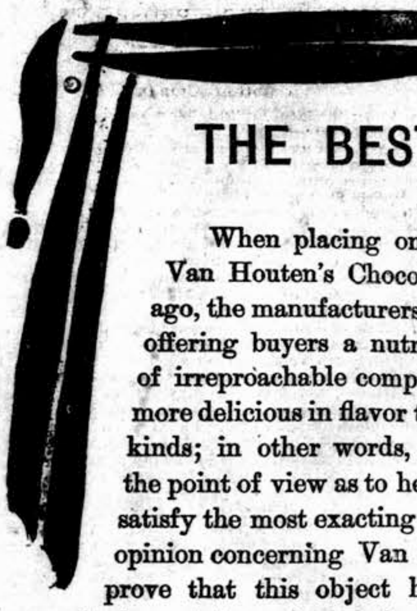

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IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

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ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	2	0	0	ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	1	0
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Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

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CALVERT'S No. 5 FLUID CARBOLIC,
In 8 and 16 oz. Ribbed Bottles at 1/- and 1/6 each; also ½, ½ and 1 gallon Tins, at 2/6, 4/- and 6/6.
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In 6d., 1/- & 1/6 Dredgers; 7 & 14 lb. Tins (to refill Dredgers), 2/6 & 4/- each.
Guaranteed to contain 15 per cent of CALVERT'S No. 5 CARBOLIC (the Strongest Disinfectant known), and lightly sprinkled through a dredger it is the cheapest and most effective preparation.
WILL NOT CLOG PIPES OR DRAINS.
Can be obtained at Chemists, Storekeepers, &c., but be sure that you get "Calvert's," and refuse imitations.
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Awarded 80 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS
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COD LIVER OIL.

The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations.*" This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—"It would be difficult to [illegible] of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process. one [illegible] not tell [illegible] an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."
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Benger's Food
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS & THE AGED
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

From an Eminent Surgeon:
"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:
"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely, REAL WORTH."

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.
SUB-AGENCY:—MURREE, (April to October.)
CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RESERVE FUND...— „ 1,00,000.
RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.
The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—
1 and 2 months—6 per cent, per annum.
3 months—7 per cent. per annum.
Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.
Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.
By order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK, Manager
Bombay. 1st February, 1900.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL............£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL............£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS............£562,500
HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.
JAMES MURDOCH, Manager.
22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL............£600,000
RESERVE FUND............£ 20,000
LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore Kurrachee.
CORRESPONDENTS.
PARIS............The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE, PENANG............Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG............Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA............Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO............The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON............Bank of Bengal
AGRA............Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI............Bank of Bengal.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received on Terms to be learnt on application.
HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.
Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.
LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
J. BLACKHALL, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid up Capital............$ 160,00,000
Reserve Fund............$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors............$ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE;
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, Managers.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.
AMOY. BANGKOK. BATAVIA. BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. COLOMBO. FOOCHOW. HAMBURG.
HANKOW. HIOGO. ILOILO. LYONS. MANILA. NAGASAKI. NEW YORK. PEKING.
PENANG. RANGOON. SAIGON. SANFRANCISCO SINGAPORE. SOURABAYA. TIENTSIN. YOKOHAMA.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
G. H. TOWNSEND, Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL...... „ 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND...... „ 7,500,000
HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
Y. MATSUO, Manager.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

NOTICES.

ERADICATES SCURF & DANDRUFF

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

KOKO FOR THE HAIR
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

TESTIMONIALS.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1898. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
LOWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

Sold by all Druggists and Stores throughout India
SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
THE KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., LTD.
Gray's Inn Road, London, Eng.

The Only Food for Delicate Infants

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD

THE BEST FOOD FOR ALL INFANTS

CARNRICK & Co. Ld. HART ST. LONDON

Do your HARNESS & BELT Repairs
WITH
Thomson's Slotted Rivets.

No need to send out your Harness, Belts, &c. that are constantly in need of repairs; it means loss of time in sending and waiting when you can do the job yourself. No hole required to be punched; simply drive Rivet as you would a tack, and clinch. Try them. From all Iron-mongers and Stores in India. *If unobtainable, a gross, assorted sizes, for 3/-, post free, from*
BIFURCATED RIVET CO., Ltd., 10, Wool Exchange, London, England.
Agents Wanted.

Stocked by H. H. VAISHY & Co.,
Indian Star Co-operative Society,
AHMEDABAD.

GOLD & SILVER THREADS,
LACES, CORDS,
BRAIDS, BULLIONS,
Of every description
for Embroidery.

BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road,
LONDON.

EPPS'S COCOA

Possesses the following Distinctive Merits:
DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING
to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.
YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.
Sold only in ½ lb. and 1 lb. Tins.
Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London,
England.

EPPS'S COCOA.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

Observe the Signature

Lea & Perrins

In Blue Ink across the Outside Wrapper of every Bottle.

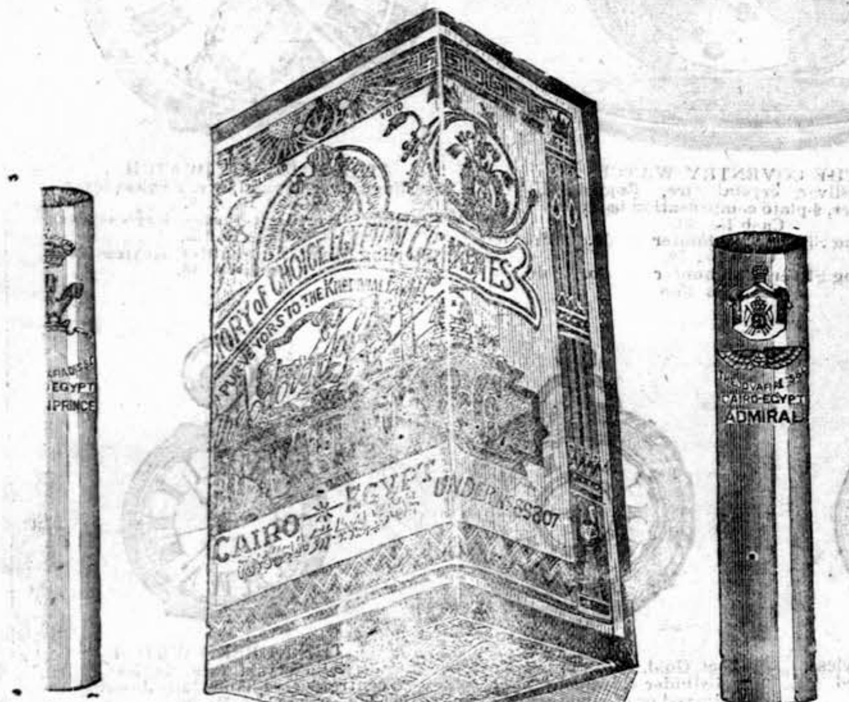
SAUCE
LEA AND PERRINS

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

PERFECTION IN

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

OUR NEW SPECIALITIES.
NEVER BEFORE IMPORTED INTO INDIA.


FACTORY of CHOICE EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
PURVEYORS TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY
CAIRO EGYPT
EGYPT PRINCE
CAIRO-EGYPT ADMIRAL

CROWN PRINCE
Rs. 45 per 1000.

ADMIRAL
Rs. 40 per 1000.

These Cigarettes have been recently placed on the market, and, by their excellent quality, have already secured a sale of several thousands.

Guaranteed fresh, consignments, received by every P. & O. Mail.

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SMOKE

GOLD TIPPED CIGARETTES,
THE RAGE OF THE DAY.

D. Macropolo Bombay & Calcutta

	Rs.	a.
EXTRA flowers, largest, per tin box of 50	3	8

D. Macropolo Bombay & Cal.

	Rs.	a.
EXTRA flowers, large, per tin box of 50	3	0

D. Macropolo Bombay & Calcutta

	Rs.	a.
EXTRA flowers, (No. 1) Medium, per tin box of 50	2	8
N 2 Delicate aromatique, (Medium) per tin box of 50	2	0
N 3 Full flavoured, (Medium) per tin box of 50	1	8

D. Macropolo Bombay & Calcutta

EXTRA flowers, small, per tin box of 50 ... ...

MANUFACTURED
By D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY.

ALL WHO DESIRE TO HAVE SOFT VELVETY SKIN, CAN OBTAIN IT BY USING

AN IMPROVED Preparation of their CELEBRATED GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER.

BEETHAM'S LAIT "*Larola*" Regd.

IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, *AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.*

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT

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Agents.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ld.

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CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")

For CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

PRICE Rs. 2-12 PER GALLON.

Sole Manufacturers—**ENGELBERT & CO.,**
BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

Agents, with Stock—Messrs. MACBETH BROTHERS & CO., BOMBAY.

Yours to a Cinder!

OGDEN'S 'GUINEA-GOLD' CIGARETTES

are the Purest and Best on the Market, and are BRITISH MADE BY BRITISH LABOR.

PROCURABLE EVERY WHERE.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE EAST
STANLEY OAKES
CALCUTTA.

STILL INCREASING

Are the sales of Liebig Company's Extract, and likely to increase more than ever as cooks learn that dainty nourishing gravies and entrees can be so much more easily and economically prepared by its use, than when all the Stock had to be made in the kitchen. For handiness, flavour and wholesomeness, there is nothing to equal the original

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT

Supplied to
The War Office; The India and Colonial Offices; The Bengal Commissariat; The Malakand Field Force; and All recent British Expeditions.

Scientific Board—
Sir Henry E. Roscoe, F.R.S., D.C.L.
Dr. Max von Pettenkofer.
Dr. Carl von Voit.

Note this Signature in BLUE on every Jar.
J. v. Liebig
AVOID INFERIOR SUBSTITUTES.

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel; the safest and most gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

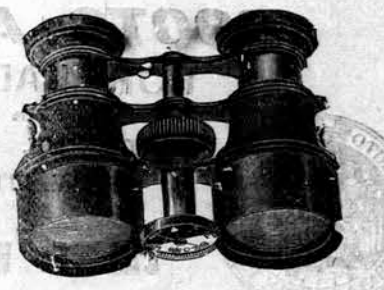
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

MAGNESIA

Sold Throughout the World.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

CELEBRATE
"LYNX"
POCKET FIELD GLASSES,



Rs. 25.
WITH SOLID LEATHER SLING CASE

These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful Glass, and measures only 4 1/16 inches by 2¼ inches.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.
OFFICES IN INDIA:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES:
67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.
Price List of Scientific Instruments free on application

"CAUTION.—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE" is "protected under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of "India, and proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any "colorable or other imitation thereof."

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED DR LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For **forty years** has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and **only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure** for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The **effect** of this Standard **Phosphoric** Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is **really marvellous.**

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with **"Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne,** London, England," engraved thereon, by order of her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable **testimonials** from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

FREEMAN'S

ORIGINAL

CHLORODYNE.

FREEMAN'S
CHLORODYNE
PRICE

TRADE MARK

None genuine without the "Elephant" Trade Mark.

Held in highest estimation for more than half a century.

CURES DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER.
REJECT SUBSTITUTES.

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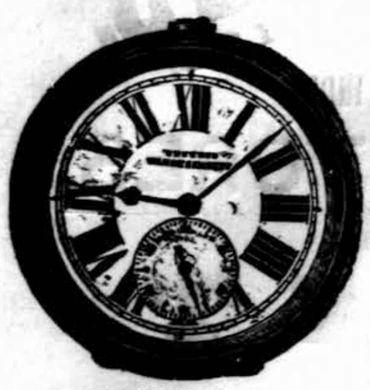
WEST END GUARD'S WATCHES.



THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY'S GUARD'S *Keyless* Lever WATCHES have been adopted by the Majority of Indian Railways for Guard's and Driver's use. These Watches are Specially Designed with a view to the requirements of Railway Service, *viz.* :—GREAT STRENGTH and PERFECT ACCURACY They are made with very bold hands and figures, so that the time can easily be read at night, and the cases are Damp and Dust-proof. They are made in two qualities.

THE PIONEER (Guaranteed for three years).
As supplied to the East Indian Railway Co., &c.
In Open Face, Nickel Silver Case. Price Rs. 25.

THE STANDARD OR IMPROVED GUARDS.

(Guaranteed for six years.)
As supplied to the Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway Co., &c.
In Open Face, Nickel Silver Case............Price Rs. 32.
" " Sterling Silver Case .... " " 50.

This Watch is specially recommended to Engineers, Surveyors, Contractors, and others requiring a Watch of the most accurate description combined with the ability to withstand rough usage.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH.

As supplied to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

This Watch is made in 18" or ordinary size (2 inches Diameter) and also in 16" or small size (1¾ inches Diameter). It is made on the same principle as the Pioneer Watch, but is of smaller size, and is also guaranteed for three years.

Price in Nickel Case, either size.		Price in Sterling Silver Case, either size.	
OPEN FACE	Rs. 24	OPEN FACE	Rs. 38
HUNTING	" 26-8	HUNTING	" 42
HALF-HUNTING	" 29	HALF HUNTING	" 45

Also in Black Oxydised Steel Cases. Open Face only. Either size Rs. 26-8.

We invite special attention to these Watches in Sterling Silver Hunting and Half Hunting Cases. Their neat appearance, heavy cases, and sound qualities make them SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATIONS AND PRIZES. Suitable Inscriptions can be engraved at a Moderate Cost.

Any of the above Watches will be forwarded by V. P. P. at our risk to any part of India or Burmah.

Our Illustrated Price List of Watches, Clocks, &c., will be sent Post Free on application to

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY

BOMBAY—31, HORNBY ROW. 11, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

Vinolia Soap

Don't use
Boiled Soap
for the Toilet.

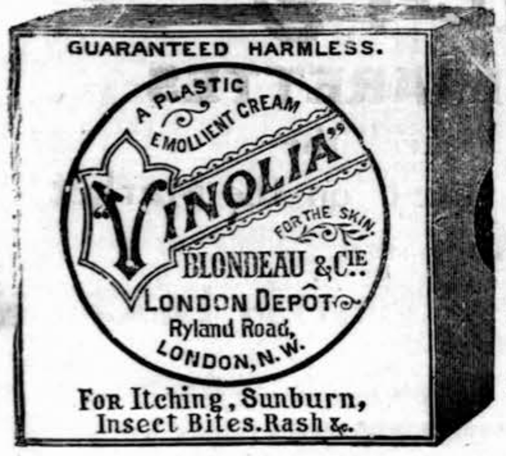
VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.



GUARANTEED HARMLESS.
A PLASTIC EMOLLIENT CREAM
"VINOLIA"
FOR THE SKIN.
BLONDEAU & Cie.
LONDON DEPOT
Ryland Road,
LONDON, N.W.
For Itching, Sunburn, Insect Bites, Rash &c.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports :—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICK AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

CINDERELLA

BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN

Are Celebrated the World over for

ELEGANCE, FIT, STYLE AND DURABILITY.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO DRYING FOR EXPORT.

CINDERELLA (Regd.)

SOLE MANUFACTURER—

JAS. F. WILLIS, Worcester, England, Est, 1856,

WHOLESALE ONLY.

Agents required for Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon and Ceylon.

The Best Food for Infants and Invalids in all Climates.

ALWAYS READY. NO COOKING REQUIRED.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK.

FULL NOURISHMENT.
PARTLY PREDIGESTED.
STERILIZED.

PURE MILK, COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.

IN POWDER FORM.
KEEPS INDEFINITELY.

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

Of all Chemists and Stores.

"G.B." DIABETES WHISKY.

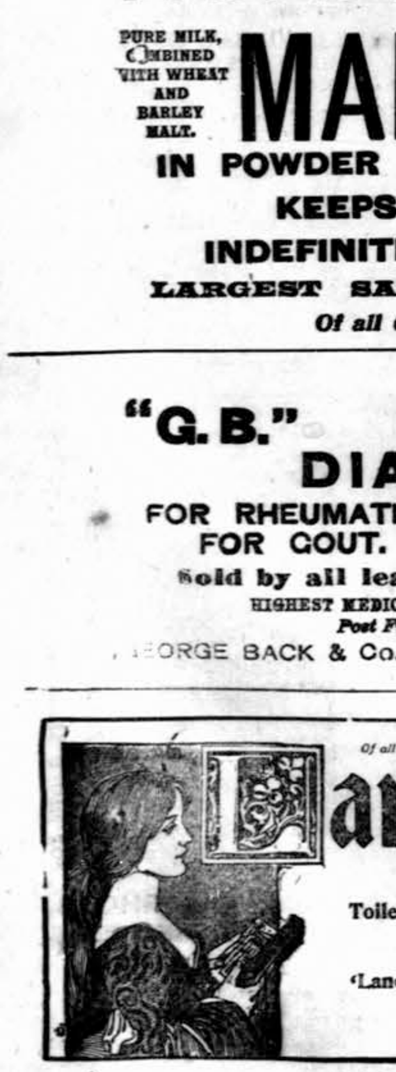
FOR DIABETES.
FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS
FOR RHEUMATISM.
FOR GOUT.

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.

HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.

Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,

GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.



Of all Chemists.

'Lanoline'

Dartring Brand.

This Dartring appears on all labels of these genuine products

Natural Toilet Preparations.

Toilet 'Lanoline' *in collapsable tubes,*
Makes rough skins smooth, and protects delicate complexions from wind and sun.

'Lanoline' Toilet Soap
Never irritates; cleanses and keeps the skin supple.

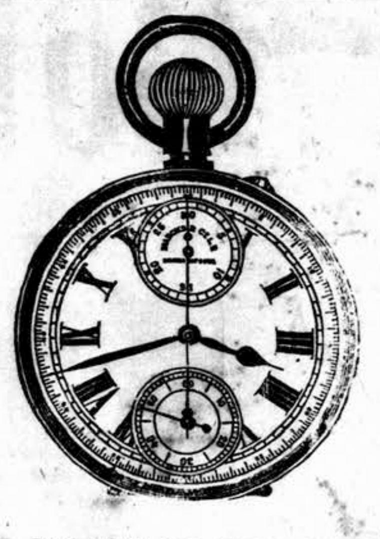
Wholesale Depôt—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

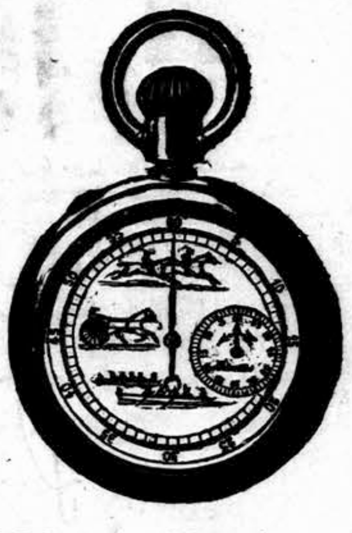
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
DEALERS IN GEMS.

WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS.

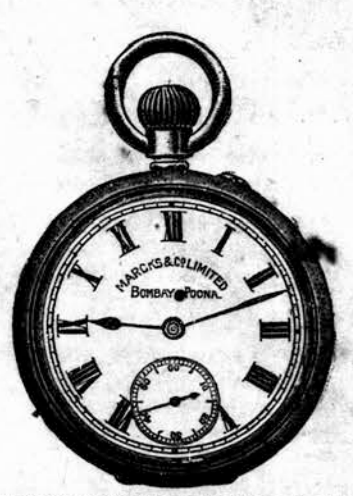
BOMBAY & POONA.



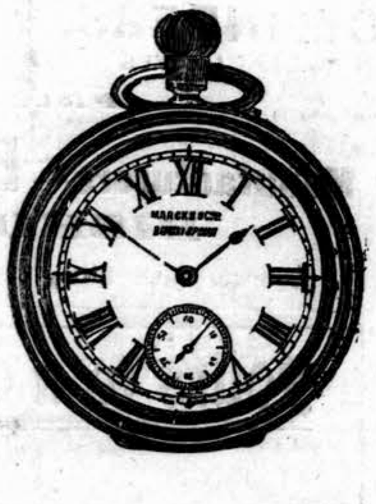
Gold, crystal face, Keyless lever, minute recorder Chronograph. First-class quality. Cash Rs. 210.



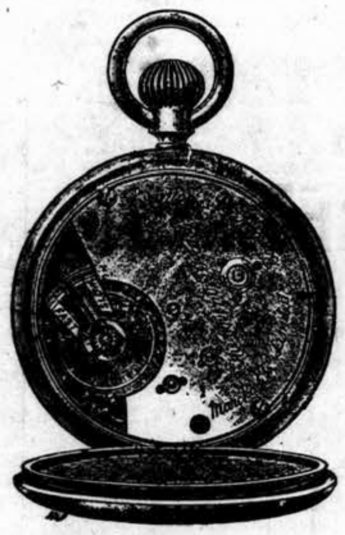
Gold, Double crystal face, minute recorder Chronograph. Cash Rs. 180.



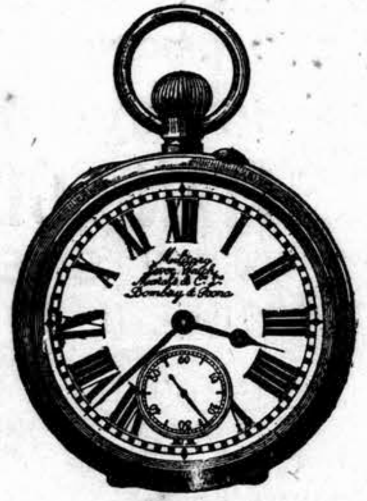
18-ct. Gold, crystal face, English, Keyless lever-¾-plate compensation balance, Brequet Palladium spring. Cash Price Rs. 270; Credit Rs. 300
18-ct. Gold, Half-hunter, Rs. 337; " " 375
18-ct. Gold, Full-hunter, Rs. 324; " " 360



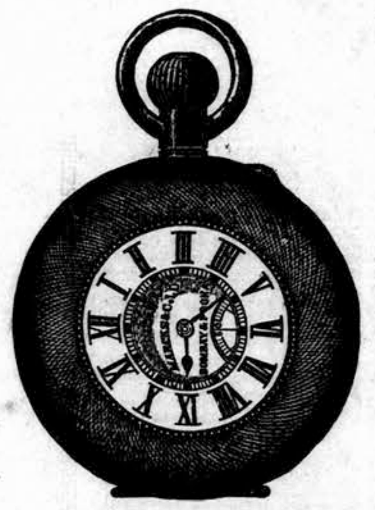
THE RAILWAY TIMEKEEPER.
Sterling Silver, crystal face, English, Keyless lever, ¾-plate movement. Cash Rs. 95.



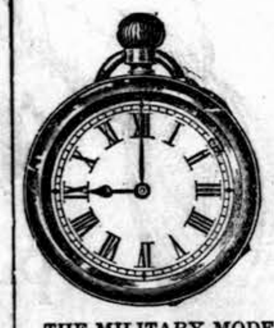
THE COVENTRY WATCH.
Sterling Silver, crystal face, English, Keyless lever, ¾-plate compensation balance.
Cash Rs. 63.
Sterling Silver, Half-hunter do. do.
Cash Rs. 72.
Sterling Silver, Full-hunter do. do.
Cash Rs. 67-8.



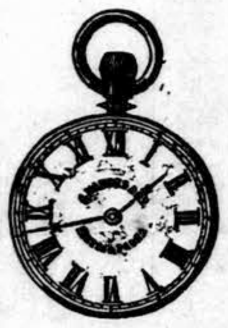
THE MILITARY WATCH.
Sterling Silver, crystal face, Keyless lever.
Cash Rs. 40-8.
Sterling Silver, Half-hunter, Keyless lever.
Cash Rs. 55.
Sterling Silver, Full-hunter, Keyless lever.
Cash Rs. 45.



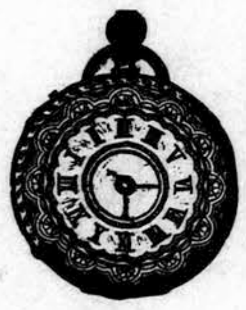
THE ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH.
Sterling Silver, Half-hunter, Keyless, Half-plate lever movement, fully Jewelled.
Cash Rs. 70.
Sterling Silver, Full-hunter do. do. do.
Cash Rs. 65,
erling Silver, crystal face. Cash Rs. 60.



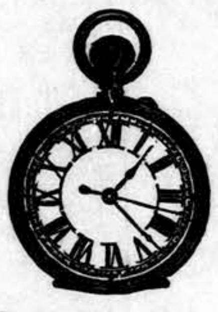
THE MILITARY MODEL.
18-ct. Gold, crystal face, Keyless lever movement.
Cash Rs. 160.
18-ct. Gold, Half-hunter, do. do. do.
Cash Rs. 190.
18-ct. Gold, Full-hunter, do. do. do.
Cash Rs. 185.



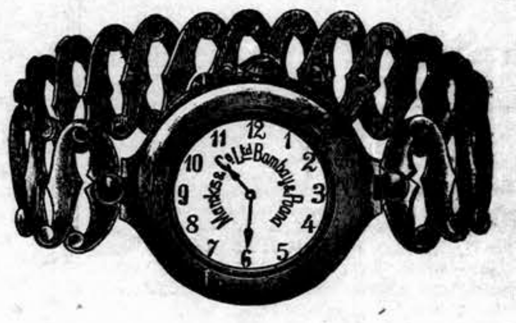
18-ct. Gold, crystal face, Keyless, Cylinder action, well finished. From Rs. 45.



18-ct. Gold, Half-hunter, Keyless, Cylinder movement, plain, engraved or engine-turned case. Cash from Rs. 65.



THE NURSE'S WATCH.
Gold, crystal face, Keyless, centre second hand, fully Jewelled.
Cash Rs. 95.



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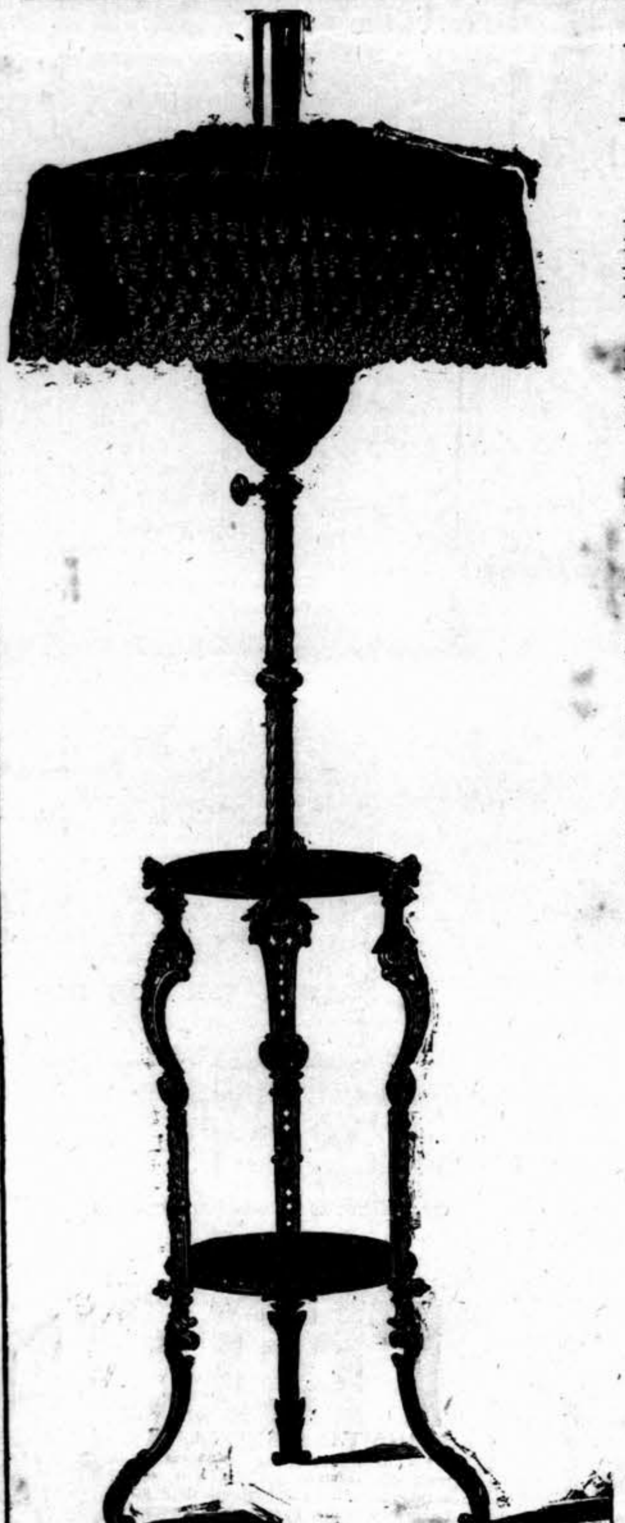

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